"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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Showers, clearing in afternoon; winds south-westerly.

VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,082. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market reactionary.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.83; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 42¾c.; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

Page 1.

The British ship Menantic arrived here yesterday and reported that she had sighted two foreign torpedo-boat destroyers off Nantucket Shoals early Wednesday morning. Admiral Erben, after a conference with the Captain of the Menantic, announced that he was convinced that at least a portion of the Cape Verde fleet is somewhere off our coast. Officials at fortified points have been notified, and contact mines have been laid in this harbor.

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Major Cochran of the Thirteenth Regiment says Col. Watson is ready and willing to stand court-martial, and the Major thinks this is the only way the regiment can be saved.

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Chauncey M. Depew had his picture taken at the electrical exhibit by electric light from vacuum tubes.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners held a meeting and requested the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company to make a specific reply to questions submitted in a letter written by Mr. Orr in reference to the extensions of the elevated system proposed. Mr. Gould stated that a reply would be forthcoming next week.

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ITALIAN MINISTRY TOTTERS.

A Collapse Expected with the Restoration of Crispi to Power—The Ex-Premier's Warning.

ROME, May 12.—The Government reports that the whole kingdom is quiet, but it is believed that the position of the Ministry is extremely critical. Dissensions and a consequent collapse are expected at any moment.

Besides the economic reforms, the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, is credited with an intention to restrict the liberty of the press and the right of public meeting.

It is not impossible that Signor Crispi's turn may come again. He declares that the disturbances are the outcome of Anarchist propoganda and should prove a salutary warning to the classes, who must organize for their own defense.

The authorities have ordered the closing of the universities, and students taking part in the demonstrations will be arrested and sent home if they are not Romans.

CHICKAMAUGA QUITE DESERTED

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, Ga., May 12.—Gen. Brooke's army here is rapidly disintegrating, and by Sunday night nothing will be left, except the General and his staff and one company of the Eighth Infantry, to be held as guards for Government property.

Three infantry regiments left to-day for Tampa. They are the Second, the Seventh, and the Sixteenth. There are now only four regiments left, the Eighth and Twelfth Infantry and the First and Tenth Cavalry. The two infantry companies will leave in the morning at 5 o'clock. The two remaining cavalry regiments will leave Saturday morning.

Major Gen. Joseph Wheeler left this afternoon, under orders from Washington, for Tampa, where he is to take command of the volunteer cavalry ordered to that point.

Capt. Glasscock, in command of the Signal Corps at the park, received orders to-day to hold a portion of his corps in readiness to move to San Francisco for the Philippine service. Sunday the department will have received at this point in the neighborhood of 6,000 head of horses and mules.

Thirty cars of supplies from the 2,000,000 rations ordered from Chicago arrived to-day. Gen. Brooke received no order that there had been a change in the movement of the volunteer troops. He still expects from 40,000 to 50,000 here within the next few weeks. Gen. Burt reported here to-day from Tampa.

Conflicting Reports from Madrid.

LONDON, May 13.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing late Thursday night, says:

"Admiral Bermejo admitted to-night that the Cape Verde squadron is now at Fort de France, on the west coast of Martinique, French West Indies.

"The Government has received information that Admiral Cervera's voyage to Martinique was uneventful. The route to be taken to Porto Rico is not known here, but it was embodied in Admiral Cervera's secret instructions. He was instructed to coal at a neutral port, and probably selected Fort de France for that purpose."

MADRID, May 12.—The whereabouts of the Atlantic squadron still remain undivulged, Ministers refusing to give any information on the subject.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a general rise in pressure in the central valleys and the lake regions. A barometric depression exists in Eastern Canada. The weather is cloudy in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. There is a small area of cloudiness over the central plateaus. Showers have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in the Ohio Valley, the Middle and North Atlantic States, and lower lake region. The temperature conditions have undergone little change. Showery conditions will continue in New England to-day, and the weather will be generally fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi. Fair weather is indicated for the Missouri Valley and the Southwest, and increasing cloudiness, with scattered showers, for the middle plateau and slope. The temperature will be somewhat higher in New England and Eastern New York, and remain nearly stationary in other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from The New York Times's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1897.	1898.	Times. 1898.
3 A. M.	56	51	54
6 A. M.	55	51	54
9 A. M.	62	54	63
12 M.	64	61	71
3 P. M.	67	60	68
6 P. M.	67	57	65
9 P. M.	63	57	62
12 P. M.	64	56	60

The Times's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....62¼

Weather Bureau....[illegible]

Corresponding date 1897....[illegible]

Corresponding date for last 20 years....[illegible]

[illegible]

A CRISIS IN SPAIN

Four Members of the Sagasta Ministry Have Resigned Their Portfolios.

MORET, GULLON, BERMEJO AND XIQUENA.

VARIOUS EXCUSES OFFERED.

Premier Sagasta Expected to Form a New Ministry, Which Will Not Endure Many Days.

MADRID, May 12.—At the Cabinet Council this afternoon, the Queen Regent presiding, Señor Sagasta, the Premier, reviewed the situation and the latest war news.

A second council was held to-night to deal with the Ministerial crisis. It is said that Señor Moret, Secretary for the Colonies; Señor Gullon, Foreign Minister; Admiral Bermejo, Minister of Marine, and Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works, have resigned.

The retiring Ministers offered various excuses, such as illness and weariness, for their withdrawal. Señor Sagasta begged them to remain until the Indemnity bill had been passed, but it is believed that at to-night's Cabinet Council the resignations became definite.

It is learned that Admiral Bermejo, on learning of the Cavite disaster, told Señor Sagasta that he must resign, owing to the delicacy of his position, though he felt that he was not responsible for the state of the defenses of Manila. Señor Moret pleaded weariness and Count Xiquena illness.

According to the latest forecast the new Ministry will consist of Señor Sagasta as President; Señor C. Groizard, (Minister of Justice in the dissolving Cabinet,) as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Señor Aunon, as Minister of Marine; Señor Romero Giron, Veragua, the descendant of Columbus, as Minister of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce.

The new Cabinet will probably be constituted Saturday. The general opinion is that it will endure until the budget is passed and collapse at the first opportunity afterward. The changes, however, are pacific in tendency, Señor Gullon having been the most warlike element in the dissolving Cabinet.

LONDON, May 12.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says he expects the new Cabinet will be formed before Sunday. Señor Sagasta is still trying to induce Señor Gamazo and Señor Maura to accept portfolios; but both are reluctant to compromise their personal prospects at the head of the Liberal Party by joining a Cabinet certain to be beset with difficulties and short lived.

MAKE-UP OF SPAIN'S CABINET.

When, on Oct. 2, 1897, Praxedes Mateo Sagasta, the Liberal leader, was asked by the Queen Regent to form a new Cabinet to succeed that of Gen. Azcarraga, he drew up the Ministerial table that was striking for its undistinguished names.

After Sagasta, the most important man was Señor Xiquena, Minister of Public Works, and after him Señor Moret, who was to have the portfolio of the Minister for the Colonies. Notwithstanding this, however, the Madrid press generally regarded the Cabinet as a fairly strong one, although some disappointment was expressed that Señor Gamazo, Señor Maura, and Señor Armijo, looked upon as probable members, had not been admitted.

Señor Moret's appointment made it impossible for Señor Maura to serve, for the latter was the author of the first Cuban home-rule bill which Moret had savagely attacked in the Cortes. And Señor Gamazo, who is a cousin of Señor Maura, emphatically refused to serve. Thus Señor Sagasta was compelled to take, for the most part, less prominent men.

The rest of the Cabinet was made up as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Señor GULLON.
Minister of Justice—Señor GROIZARD.
Minister of War—Gen. CORREA.
Minister of Marine—Rear Admiral BERMEJO.
Minister of Finance—Señor PUIGCERVER.
Minister of the Interior—Señor CAPDEPON.

José Alvarez Xiquena, Count de Toledo y Acuña and Minister of Public Works, was born in Paris in 1838 of Spanish parents. With them he went to Spain while still a mere youth and made his début in politics in 1864 as a Deputy to the Cortes. In 1866 he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Constantinople, where he held the office until the fall of Gen. Narvaez's Cabinet. On returning to Madrid he was appointed Secretary to Parliament, which post he held for a year until ousted by the revolution of September, 1868.

On the coronation of Alfonso XII. he reentered the diplomatic service, and was, for several years following 1875, Spain's Minister in Brussels. He became Governor of Madrid in 1881, and Governor of the Province of Madrid four years later. In the meantime, in 1883, he was elected Vice President of the Cortes. When Señor Sagasta came into power in 1888 Señor Xiquena was intrusted with the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce. He was retained in office until the advent of the Cabinet of Señor Cánovas del Castillo in 1890. Señor Xiquena is a hidalgo of the first rank, and bears among other decorations that of grand officer in the French Legion of Honor.

Señor Gullon.

Don Pio Gullon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been a member of the Cortes; he has held several subordinate positions in the Ministerial Department with the successive Sagasta Cabinets, beginning with 1883.

Señor Moret.

Don Sigismundo Moret y Prendergast, the Minister for the Colonies, is known in European politics principally through his being the originator of the bill which was passed by the Cortes in 1870 at the beginning of the Provisional Spanish Republic. By the law then made it was decreed that every child born of a slave mother after July 4, 1870, was free. Freedom was also granted to [illegible] [illegible] against the Cuban [illegible].

In politics Señor Moret is a man of pronounced democratic ideas, and it was he, it is said, who framed the new scheme of autonomy for Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Rear Admiral Bermejo.

Rear Admiral Don Sigismundo Bermejo, Minister of Marine, is about fifty-two years of age, and until quite recently was comparatively unknown even in Spain. Like Gen. Correa, he has enjoyed home stations during most of his career.

A week ago, when the story of Commodore Dewey's victory was confirmed in Madrid, Admiral Bermejo was savagely attacked even by the Government organs, and the Imparcial and the Liberal openly accused him of wrecking the Ministry. On Tuesday, May 3, an attempt was made in the Cortes to pass a vote of censure on him. Just before his appointment to his present office he was in command of a small squadron which was said to manoeuvre off Portugal. He had a residence in Lisbon, where he was very popular.

PATRIOTS AT THE BULL RING.

MADRID, May 12.—It seemed this afternoon as if the entire population of Madrid was thronging to the bullring. At the patriotic bullfight to raise funds for the navy, as at the recent gala performance at the Royal Theatre, there was a grand patriotic turnout. But the latter was an expression of patriotism on the part of the aristocracy, while to-day it was the people who expressed the patriotic feeling. The seats sold at fabulous prices, all the receipts being devoted to the navy fund.

Every available vehicle was requisitioned, and thousands on foot formed a long procession the length of the Calle Alcala, awaiting admission, and all wearing the national colors, the women having the yellow and red of Spain in their hair and on their breasts, the men displaying the colors at their buttonholes or in their cravats, while all the trappings of the horses were bedecked with the Spanish colors. The stores were closed, and the cafés were packed with people heatedly discussing the probabilities of the war. Nobody dared to speak of peace.

The bullring was packed to suffocation. The boxes were filled with the members of the highest society and the most beautiful women in Madrid, nearly all wearing white mantillas.

The opening procession was of unprecedented splendor. There were ten alguazils, heralds, and halberdiers, attired in old Spanish costumes; ten matadors, twenty picadors, twenty banderillos, and numerous attendants, all superbly dressed, and making a most gorgeous spectacle.

The first two bulls were fought in mediaeval fashion by two cavaliers, who made a splendid display of horsemanship, charging the bull with short lances, which broke off when driven into the animal.

Four [illegible] bands played the "Cadiz March" and other patriotic airs at intervals, and the ladies in the boxes showered flowers upon the spectators below.

This evening the whole town was bedecked with the national colors. The balconies were draped with red and yellow, and a large flower tent had been erected on the Alcala. There society ladies sold red and yellow flowers at a high figure, the proceeds going to the national fund.

FINANCIAL PLAN ADOPTED.

MADRID, May 12.—The Senate adopted the financial proposals of the Government after Señor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, replying to fear expressed relative to the increase in the note circulation, declared that the Government would act with the utmost caution.

RIOTOUS SPANISH MINERS.

MADRID, May 12.—Owing to the increase in the prices of food there have been serious disturbances at the Rio Tinto mines, Province of Huelva. The rioters wrecked the octroi office and sacked a number of tobacco stores. The military now occupy the whole mining district.

SPANISH FOURS GO LOWER.

LONDON, May 12.—Spanish 4s opened at 34 5-16, a decline of 9-16. They closed at 34, a net loss of ⅞. Beet sugar—May, 9s 4½d.

The firmness of silver to-day was due to the report that a French agency has placed large orders, in disguise, for Spanish account.

Silver advanced 5-16 to-day. The closing price yesterday was 26⅛.

PARIS, May 12.—Business on the Bourse to-day was irregular. Prices opened fairly firm, weakened on numerous sales for London account, rallied, and closed steadier. Italian securities made a good recovery. Spanish 4s fluctuated considerably, and closed at the lowest prices. De Beers and Gold Mine shares reacted on the prediction that President Krüger's approaching speech will be unfavorable to the mining interests of the South African republics.

Spanish 4s opened at 34 3-16, 9-16 lower than yesterday's final price. They closed at 34 1-16, 11-16 lower than yesterday's closing quotation.

BARCELONA, May 12.—Spanish 4s are quoted at 61.50.

Chased by a Spanish Warship.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 12.—Capt. Brunst of the German steamer Sophie Rickmers reports that while crossing the Newfoundland Banks he was chased by a Spanish warship. The latter was very speedy, and fired three shells at the Rickmers, but the latter being an eighteen-knot boat, and the weather being hazy when things were becoming warm, she got away. Capt. Brunst says the Spaniard was a torpedo boat, with three funnels, and was very low in the water. The Rickmers proceeded to New York.

Signal Men Watchful.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., May 12.—The reports that Spanish torpedo boats have been seen off the New England coast has had a tendency to cause uneasiness. To-night the signal men of the Naval Reserve are at their posts in the towers at Shinnecock, Quogue, and Fire Island, and all are keeping a sharp vigil. [illegible] signal men not [illegible] to have [illegible] other than the [illegible].

Excitement at Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 12.—The report that a Spanish fleet has been sighted off the New England coast created tremendous excitement this afternoon in this city. A number of messages on the subject passed between the city officials and the War Department with the result that Mayor Tilton was notified to-night by Secretary Alger that if desired the Third New Hampshire volunteers would be ordered to this city instead of being sent South.

Movements of the Temerario.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, May 12.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario has arrived at San Nicolas, on the Parana, fifty miles below Rosario. It is said she is on her way to Paraguay.

ROSARIO, Argentina, May 12.—The Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario has passed up the Parana River.

CUBAN CONGRESS AT WORK.

To Send a Protest to the Powers Against American Intervention in the Island.

HAVANA, May 12, 7 P. M.—The first political step taken by the Cuban Congress after it was definitely constituted was to appoint a commission, consisting of Señor Montoro, Secretary of Finance; the Marquis of Apezteguia, leader of the Spanish Conservative Party, and Señor Rafael Fernandez de Castro, which will send through the Spanish Government to the powers and to the United States a protest against American intervention in Cuban affairs, declaring the entire adherence of the people of Cuba and the colonial authorities to Spain and the Spanish Government.

The Cuban Senate was definitely constituted on Monday, when Señor José Bruzon, former Civil Governor of Havana, was elected President.

The French steamer Lafayette left Havana on Tuesday for Mexico with 788 passengers. All difficulty as to her cargo was satisfactorily arranged. The Mexican schooner Arturo left to-day with passengers for Progreso, Mexico.

It is reported from Cardenas that an American cruiser chasing a Spanish schooner was sighted off that port and that the Spanish gunboat Ligera left the harbor to assist the schooner, opening fire upon the American, which retired, after which the schooner entered the harbor in safety.

On Monday the French gunboat Fulton left for Kingston, carrying fifty French citizens.

Last Friday, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, two small American warships approached Punta Maya. Another, much larger, remained at a distance. The two smaller vessels opened fire on the Spanish gunboats Lopez, Aloca, and Ligera, which returned the fire. The larger American vessel soon intervened and covered the retreat of one of her comrades, a torpedo boat, with heavy artillery. The fight lasted three-quarters of an hour. The Spanish gunboat Lopez (Antonio Lopez) was the first to attack. She had an accident in her steering-gear, and the Spanish gunboat Alerta helped her. Two big shells fell near the Ligera's stern. The American vessels returned [illegible] on Monday morning.

OLD MONITORS ASSIGNED.

Admiral Erben's Prospective Fleet Increased, But There Is No Provision for Crews.

Admiral Erben's prospective fleet of vessels for harbor patrol and second line of coast defenses was further increased yesterday when the Navy Department formally assigned to his command the eleven old monitors which have been lying "in ordinary" since the civil war.

Admiral Erben has in turn assigned the vessels to defense service as follows: Catskill, Gloucester, Mass.; Nahant and Jason, New York Harbor; Montauk, Portland, Me.; Nantucket, Port Royal, S. C.; Passaic, New Orleans; Wyandotte, Bath, Me.; Canonicus, Hampton Roads; Mahopac and Manhattan, Fisher's Island.

This ancient and honorable fleet had been laid up in Philadelphia for years until the approach of the war with Spain, when a few of them were singled out for use in various harbors. Two or three have already been removed to the scenes of their future service, including the Nahant, which was brought here by the First Naval Battalion of New York, and the Lehigh, which has been delivered at Boston by militiamen of that State.

Those remaining at Philadelphia have not been made ready for sea, although considerable repairing has been done on them. It is probable that no attempt will be made to prepare all of them for steaming, and their use will probably be limited to assisting the harbor batteries from an anchorage near the entrance channels.

Having assigned the vessels to the coast defense service, Admiral Erben's hands are for the present tied pending the passage of the recently introduced House bill authorizing the enlistment of a coast patrol personnel, and appropriating funds for the expenses of the service. It is likely that when the bill is passed the preference will be given to the enlistment of the naval militia of the various States, the remainder of the personnel being recruited from among watermen of experience. At present, however, the service is in a chaotic state and with the assignment of much needed vessels for the harbor patrol fleet no provision whatever is made for the crews to man them.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Will Soon Assist in Recruiting the 169th Regiment.

After practically recruiting one entire battalion for the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the officers of the National Volunteer Reserve will soon begin to assist in recruiting the 700 or 800 men needed to bring the new One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiment up to its required strength.

The reserve has 4,000 men on its New York rolls alone, and has already placed 1,500 of these in the various militia and volunteer regiments. The organization has been instrumental in filling many awkward gaps in the various regiments now at Peekskill and Camp Black.

Communications have been sent from the volunteer headquarters to colleges throughout the country asking that recruiting stations be opened with the view of raising a number of college regiments to be ready to go to the front in case it becomes necessary for the Government to issue a general call for volunteers. The responses to the letters have been most gratifying, one college in Ohio sending word that a recruiting office had been opened and 400 students had already signed the rolls.

Wheat Question in England.

LONDON, May 12.—The wheat question is exciting great attention. Mr. Balfour, Government leader in the House of Commons, [illegible]

WAR VESSELS SIGHTED

British Ship Menantic Reports Torpedo Boat Destroyers Off Nantucket.

THEY MAY BE PART OF SPAIN'S FLEET.

ADMIRAL ERBEN'S WARNING

Officials at Fortified Points Notified—Contact Mines Laid in the Harbor to Protect New York.

The British ship Menantic, from Antwerp, which arrived outside the bar yesterday morning, brought the startling report that two foreign torpedo-boat destroyers had been seen during the early hours of Wednesday morning hovering about the coast off Nantucket Shoals. That the vessels were Spanish, the officers of the Menantic profess to have no doubt, and Admiral Erben, commanding the Atlantic Coast patrol system, who received their report, expressed himself as convinced that the Atlantic Coast was threatened by a fleet of at least two and perhaps more Spanish war vessels.

As soon as the Menantic arrived in the harbor Capt. Alfred J. Mann sent a letter to Hagan & Sons, the agents of the vessel, in which he inclosed the following report:

About 12:30 A. M., May 11, in latitude 40:38, longitude 67:45, about sixty miles east of South Shoal Lightship, which is about twenty-seven miles east of Nantucket, a long, low-lying craft was seen approaching under the shadow of the Menantic's smoke. It came along rapidly, and was plainly seen to be a torpedo boat destroyer. When about a quarter of a mile away she flashed a light on us, and crossed astern of us, going east-northeast. Five minutes later she sent up a rocket, which was answered by several long flashes of light off to the southwest, evidently signals. The night was too dark to distinguish anything or determine the nationality of the stranger. She showed no lights whatever.

Just at sunrise on the same morning, when the Menantic was about twenty miles off the Nantucket Shoals Lightship, we made out another torpedo boat destroyer a few miles away. She was seen in the line of the sun, which dazzled the water too much to distinctly make out her color. She had two funnels and one mast, on which was rigged a small signal yard. She was a very large boat of her build, and seemed to be painted a grayish color. She was some distance away, heading northwest and steaming slowly. Guns were mounted on her bow. She appeared to be one of the English type of torpedo destroyers, and I am sure there is no vessel of her class in the American Navy. After sighting the second vessel, and fully believing them to be Spaniards, we made for the Nantucket Lightship, and, hailing her crew, notified them of what we considered their dangerous situation, and offered to take them off, but they refused to leave their vessel. They reported that they had not sighted the strange vessels.

Admiral Erben Acts.

Upon the receipt of this report Admiral Erben summoned Capt. Mann to his office in the Army Building, where a long interview was held. Later the Navy Department was communicated with and instructions were at once sent to the commanding officers of all the fortifications and harbor defenses on the coast, following the notification that the Admiral had information which he considered accurate that Spanish ships were heading toward the New England Coast. The officials at the harbor [illegible] too busy throughout the afternoon to grant extended interviews, but Admiral Erben found time to say:

"I am convinced that the vessels Capt. Mann saw were Spanish torpedo boat destroyers and I believe that at least a portion of the Cape Verde fleet is somewhere off our coast. I have notified all the navy officers stationed at different points on the coast to look out for them and send in reports at once in case any of them are sighted."

Commander Field, who has charge of Division No. 3 of the patrol system, which includes New York Harbor, had a long conference with Secretary of the Navy Long over the long-distance telephone yesterday afternoon, and although the result of the conference was kept secret, it is believed that every available vessel at the navy yard or that can be secured at short notice will be massed off Sandy Hook and along the Long Island coast.

That the report of the Menantic's officers is considered trustworthy by the naval officials was evidenced yesterday by the many conferences held by Admiral Erben, Commander Field, Capt. Rodgers of the Naval Auxiliary Board, and the various army officers at the Army Building connected with the coast defenses. Although many rumors have recently been afloat concerning the presence of suspicious vessels off the New England coast, the report of Capt. Mann is so explicit and circumstantial that it is undoubted. The main facts of Capt. Mann's story are borne out by First Officer Plante of the Menantic, whose story, however, differs in some respects from that of his chief. He said yesterday:

Officer Plante's Story.

When I mounted the bridge shortly after 12 o'clock to relieve the second officer I found Capt. Mann there. He had been called up by the second officer, and he told me of the strange torpedo boat that had shortly before run up on the steamer and had then gone off to the northward and eastward. He said he believed a man of war was lying near with her lights out, and to keep a sharp lookout. I doubled the lookouts and kept continually sweeping the horizon with my night glasses.

Presently, about 12:30, I saw a rocket go up from the torpedo boat which had disappeared on our port quarter, and then after a while over on our starboard quarter, I should say about seven miles away, there flashed a dot and dash light. Through my night glasses I could make out a huge mass, having the semblance of a line of battleship, but I could not make out any masts or funnels or anything to distinguish what she was, owing to the darkness. There was not the sign of a light about her. I watched the vessel until she receded out of sight. She was lying still, while we were making about 12 knots an hour. At 3:45 Capt. Mann came on the bridge with the second officer.

At 4 o'clock we discovered a large torpedo boat destroyer, painted a light color and having a gun mounted on her bow, lying off to the eastward about two miles. There is not the slightest doubt of the character of the vessel. Both I and the second officer are connected with the English Navy. We both have had training aboard war vessels of different types, and know a torpedo boat destroyer when we see one. We know that there is no torpedo boat destroyer in the American Navy, and believe that a foreign battleship, most probably Spanish, with two smaller vessels acting as scouts, was lying in wait to intercept some vessel bound for New York. Their position was right in the track of such vessels.

Major Adams's Orders.

Upon the receipt of Admiral Erben's report concerning the suspicious vessels, Major Adams of the Engineer Corps, in command of the shore defenses, issued orders to Lieut. Robert McGregor of the Engineers at Fort Hancock to close the channel at Sandy Hook and take extreme precautions to guard against the entrance of a hostile fleet. A force of engineers went immediately to work, and at 8 o'clock last night a string of contact mines were planted across the 300-foot channel. Lookouts were posted at the electric batteries connected with the ordinary mines, with orders to blow up any vessel attempting to enter or leave the harbor between 8 P. M. and 4 A. M. unless provided with proper signals. The contact mines, which are exploded by the slightest concussion, have never been laid before, and will be taken up at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Until further orders they will be planted every evening, and although grave fears are entertained for vessels which, through the ignorance or stupidity of their masters, may attempt to pass in or out, the safety of the city is considered [illegible].

"The orders of the War Department prohibiting the navigation of the channels were issued two weeks ago," said Major Adams yesterday, "and are no more stringent now than before. They have been repeatedly disregarded, and no one has suffered. No further notification is needed now, although a violation is almost certain to result in the destruction of the guilty vessel."

The State patrol boats were on duty as usual last night, with their usual orders to warn vessels against passing through the channels at night. No other vessels were on duty, because the Government has thus far failed to provide a fleet for harbor patrol.

Possibility of a Mistake.

It is just possible that the Captains in their anxiety to keep out of the way of Spanish warships, of which they have a dread, have mistaken some United States cruisers for a Spaniard.

The Minneapolis and the San Francisco are cruising off the New England coast looking for any warship that may be sent over from Spain. These vessels are painted lead color, and in the distance are not easily distinguishable. Just what the torpedo boat could be is rather a puzzle for naval officers, as they do not know of any United States torpedo boat that would answer to the description given.

The Morris, the latest torpedo boat to be added to the fleet, has been out recently for her trial trip. She was built at the Herreshoffs, and has been at the torpedo station at Newport.

Nantucket Shoals is about ninety miles from Newport, and it is just possible that the Morris went out as far as that on her trial. The Morris has been accepted by the Government and went into commission at Newport on Wednesday afternoon. The St. Paul sailed this week from Delaware Breakwater after the storm had passed over and Capt. Mann reported that the stranger looked like an American Line steamer. It may have been the St. Paul.

The yacht Vixen, too, left port this week, and she would answer the description given of the torpedo-boat destroyer that signaled to some vessel in the distance. If the torpedo boat was a Spanish vessel, she must be accompanied by some larger vessel in order to get coal, and what the Spaniards would be doing so far from a base of supplies is more than naval experts can tell.

THE REPORT IN WASHINGTON.

Assistant Secretary Allen Gets Many Applications for Protection from New England.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen received information from private sources to-day that a number of torpedo boats are now off the New England coast. The President was informed and Mr. Allen was instructed to place the facts before the War Board at once. It is not known how accurate is the information given Mr. Allen.

Mr. Allen, the newly inducted Assistant Secretary of the Navy being a Massachusetts man, had to bear the brunt of a score of applications for protection that came to the department from all points on the coast from Maine to Connecticut.

The department has done what it regards as necessary in assigning the monitors and some vessels of the mosquito fleet to the patrol of this coast, and in holding Commodore Schley's magnificent squadron at Hampton Roads ready to fly at twenty knots' speed to any point on the coast that may be threatened.

Washington Idea About the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Notwithstanding reports from Cadiz of the presence of the Spanish fleet at that port, the idea is not yet fully abandoned that the Spanish authorities have altogether given up the notion of endeavoring to recover some of the prestige they have lost by offering battle in force with one of the squadrons of the United States.

The more thoroughly the reported plan of the Spanish of sending a fleet to Manila is considered the less probable it looks to naval officers. To take the fleet from Cadiz and expose Spain to immediate visitation from the Flying Squadron of the United States would be to menace Admiral Dewey with a formidable array of vessels, but it is not believed that this plan will be adopted. When Admiral Dewey is reinforced by the arrival of the Charleston and the Philadelphia, he will have nine ships with which it is believed at the Navy Department he would, having possession of the approaches to Manila Harbor, be able to hold his own. Before the Spanish vessels could reach Manila the regulars and volunteers from the United States will have reached the Philippines, and will be prepared to man the shore batteries.

All of these considerations constrain the Navy Department people to believe that the Spanish fleet is yet held for service in the Atlantic, but as to which point it will appear at there is nothing but conjecture. The reported return to Bahia of the Oregon may, it is suggested, have been in consequence of the sighting by the Oregon of Spanish vessels just north of that port. If that is a well-ascertained fact, Admiral Sampson will be advised of it as soon as he touches a port at which the Secretary of the Navy can reach him.

TORPEDO BOATS ORDERED OUT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 12.—Late this afternoon Commander McLean, the officer in charge of the torpedo station, received orders to send the torpedo boats Gwyn, Talbot, and Morris to patrol along the New England coast, and by midnight the three boats, well armed and provisioned, left the harbor, their destination being, of course, unknown.

The Morris acts as flagboat, and is in command of Lieut. George E. Fox, while the Gwyn is commanded by Lieut. Collins, and the Talbot by Lieut. Shoemaker. The officers and crews, especially of the Gwyn and Talbot, have had considerable practice daily in the bay, and are well suited for the duty about the harbors. The cause of the hurried departure of the torpedo boats was due to the report that Spanish ships were reported in the vicinity of the New England coast.

No News of Spain's Fleet at London.

LONDON, May 12.—Inquiries made at the United States Embassy here to-day, as a result of statements made regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish Cape Verde squadron, show the Embassy officials have conflicting reports on the subject, nothing really definite being known.

Yankee Sighted at Race Point.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 12.—The auxiliary cruiser Yankee passed Race Point at 6:55 to-night, heading for Provincetown. Every life-saving crew along Cape Cod is keeping a sharp lookout for the two supposed foreign torpedo boats, reported sighted off Nantucket by the British steamer Menantic this morning.

Spanish Training Ship Located.

FUNCHAL, Island of Madeira, May 12.—The Spanish training ship Nautilus has arrived here.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TO WASHINGTON.

In addition to other Royal Blue Trains, two Royal Limited Trains will leave New York at 11:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M., running to Washington in Five Hours [illegible]

NAVAL ATTACK ON SAN JUAN

Admiral Sampson's Warships Reduce Morro Castle to Ruins in a Few Minutes.

IOWA AND INDIANA FIRE THE FIRST SHOTS.

PEOPLE AND CONSULS DEPART.

The Fleet Arrived Before Sunrise and Went to Work—Spanish Steamer Taken by the Yale.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 12.—The American fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson bombarded San Juan de Puerto Rico to-day. The following are the details of the bombardment thus far received:

The bombardment began this morning. Rear Admiral Sampson, with nine warships, arrived before San Juan just before sunrise. As a signal the battleship Iowa fired the first shot, which took effect.

Then the battleship Indiana opened fire, and in a few minutes Morro Fort was reduced to a heap of ruins.

The fort made little effort to respond and was silenced almost immediately.

The Spanish steamer Rita was captured by the United States auxiliary cruiser Yale, which took her crew on board.

Thousands of the population and the foreign Consuls have sought refuge in the interior of the island.

The foregoing dispatch from Port au Prince was not carried there by the dispatch boat of The Associated Press, which is with Admiral Sampson's squadron, and will be heard from either at St. Thomas or San Domingo. The information telegraphed is from a reliable staff correspondent at Port au Prince, who received his advices from Foreign Office sources. His advices are believed to have reached him direct from Puerto Rico, via Santiago, to Kingston, and thence to Port au Prince.

BLANCO HEARS FROM SAN JUAN.

HAVANA, May 12, 8 P. M.—Governor General Blanco received a cable message to-day from the Captain General of Puerto Rico, which says that this morning an American fleet of eleven vessels opened fire upon the forts, which answered vigorously.

The dispatch says that at the time it was sent, 9 A. M., no personal losses had been sustained, and little material damage done.

NEWS BY WAY OF MOBILE.

MOBILE, Ala., May 12.—A cable message received to-night from the Captain of the British steamship Specialist of the Angier Line to Walter E. Sargeant, ship agent at Mobile, is as follows:

"San Juan de Puerto Rico,
"May 12, 7:40 P. M.
"Sargeant, Mobile, Ala.:
"Specialist will be delayed an indefinite time by bombardment of this port, started to-day.
EVANS, Master."

In a previous message to Sargeant, dated at 11 o'clock to-day, Capt. Evans reported the Specialist ready to clear for Mobile with 8,000 tons of freight loaded.

WASHINGTON HAS NO NEWS.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Several reports were received here to-day of the bombardment of San Juan by Admiral Sampson's fleet, but up to a late hour Secretary Long had received no other information about Admiral Sampson than that afforded him by news dispatches. While none of these was definite, none was pronounced to be impossible, and one naval officer, bound by rule not to talk about movements of naval vessels, intimated that the man who guessed that there was a bombardment spoke with rare accuracy or knowledge of what the fleet was expected to do.

LONDON VIEW OF THE FIGHT.

LONDON, May 13.—The bombarding of San Juan de Puerto Rico is held here to indicate that Rear Admiral Sampson has a pretty accurate knowledge of the whereabouts of the Spanish squadron; at any rate, that it is too far distant to interfere with his proceedings.

No definite news, however, is yet obtainable as to the locality of Admiral Cervera's fleet, although it is believed to be at the Canaries or waiting to join the Cadiz ships at some predetermined rendezvous.

"The news is fully expected to-day of the fall of San Juan and that Admiral Sampson has sufficient forces handy to land and hold the place. If so, his fleet will be regarded almost as dashing as Dewey's. It is supposed that the news that bombardment has begun was dispatched by some one who had command of the wires at San Juan or permission to send a messenger.

The Spanish reports recently have said that the San Juan forts had been much strengthened; but, looking to the state of affairs at Manila, little credit is given to this report, and it is judged that Admiral Sampson's task will not be very difficult.

The Cardenas and Cienfuegos affairs are not regarded as very serious, except as showing that an invasion of Cuba will not be a walkover, although if San Juan has fallen it will be utterly impossible for the Spaniards to do much to prevent the invasion.

Torpedo Boats at Las Palmas.

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Funchal, capital of Madeira, says that four torpedo boats arrived at Las Palmas last Saturday.

[illegible] AT CARDENAS

[illegible] Five Victims in an Engagement—Four Men on [illegible]

LIEUTENANT AND FOUR OTHERS WOUNDED.

HEAVY FIRE ENCOUNTERED.

Masked Batteries on Shore Damage Our Torpedo Boat, but Fail to Save the Town from Injury.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 12.—There was an engagement off Cardenas, near Matanzas, yesterday afternoon, in which the United States cruiser Wilmington, the torpedo boat Winslow, and the auxiliary gunboat Hudson were engaged. One officer and four men of the Winslow were killed and several were wounded.

The Dead.

The dead are:

ENSIGN WORTH BAGLEY.
JOHN VARVERES, oiler.
ELIJAH B. TUNNELL, cabin cook.
GEORGE B. MEEK, fireman.
JOHN DENFEE, fireman.

The Wounded.

The wounded are:

LIEUT. JOHN B. BERNADOU.
R. E. COX, Gunner's Mate.
DANIEL McKEOWN, Quartermaster.
J. PATTERSON, fireman.
F. GRAY.

All are slightly wounded except Patterson, whose condition is serious.

Engagement Inside the Harbor.

The engagement took place inside the harbor of Cardenas. The cruiser Wilmington, [illegible] boat Winslow, and the gunboat [illegible] the harbor for the purpose [illegible] some Spanish gunboats which [illegible] to be there. The land batteries of Cardenas supported the fire of the Spanish gunboats. The engagement commenced at 2:05 P. M. and lasted for about two hours.

The battle, while it lasted, was terrific. The Wilmington and the Hudson were ahead, and opened fire on the Spanish boats, which were lying at the docks. The firing began at a range of 3,500 yards. A few minutes after the firing began the Winslow came up, and also opened fire. In an instant the entire attention of the Spanish gunboats and land batteries was directed upon her. From all sides shot and shell seemed to pour in upon the little torpedo boat. The Wilmington and the Hudson kept up their fire, but they could not turn aside the attack of the forts upon the Winslow.

The Winslow's Boiler Damaged.

The crew of the Winslow, however, never faltered for a second. But at 2:35 P. M. a solid shot crashed into the hull of the Winslow and disabled her boiler. In an instant she began to roll and drift helplessly. A fierce cheer of triumph went up from the Spaniards on the gunboats and in the batteries, and again a storm of fire was opened upon the helpless boat.

The gunboat Hudson, which was lying near by, started to the assistance of the Winslow. She ran alongside the torpedo boat and tried to throw a line to the imperiled crew. Up to this time, with the exception of the one shot which disabled the boiler of the Winslow, the firing of the Spanish gunboats had been wild, but as the Winslow lay rolling in the water the range grew closer, and shells began to explode all about her.

After trying for about twenty minutes, the Hudson approached near enough to throw a line. Ensign Bagley and six men were standing in a group on the deck of the Winslow.

"Heave her! Heave her!" shouted Bagley, as he looked toward the commander of the Hudson.

"Don't miss it!" shouted an officer from the Hudson, and with a smile Bagley called back:

"Let her come! Its getting too hot here for comfort."

Shell Burst in a Group.

The line was thrown, and at the same instant a shell burst among the group of men on board the Winslow.

Bagley was killed instantly, and all the others in the group were either killed or wounded. One of the dead men pitched headlong over the side of the boat, but his feet caught in the iron rail and he was hauled back. Bagley's face was completely torn away and the upper part of his body shattered.

When the shell burst in the group on board the Winslow another wild shout of triumph went up from the Spanish boats and batteries, and again a heavy fire was opened on the torpedo boat. Finally, however, the Hudson succeeded in getting a line on board the Winslow and was towing her out of the deadly range when the line parted, and again both boats were at the mercy of the Spanish fire.

At [illegible] P. M. the Hudson managed to get another line on the deck of the Winslow, but there were only three men left there at that time to make it fast. The line was finally secured and the Winslow was towed up to Piedras Island, where she was anchored. Three men from the Hudson went on board the Winslow and took the men [illegible] were taken on board the gunboat [illegible] and died there shortly afterward.

[illegible] Taken to Key West.

At [illegible] P. M. the Hudson, with the Winslow's dead and some of the wounded, started for Key West, arriving here at 3 [illegible] this morning. When she came up [illegible] Government dock the bodies of the [illegible] were lying on her after deck, [illegible] with the Stars and Stripes. In the [illegible] of the Hudson was Lieut. John B. Bernadou, who commanded the Winslow [illegible]

[illegible] hospital. [illegible] have been surrounded all day [illegible] crowd of naval officers, marines, and sailors [illegible] to view the faces of their dead comrades. Some of the bodies show fearful wounds. Ensign Bagley was literally torn to pieces. His body will be embalmed and shipped home. Oiler Varveres had his throat cut open by a sharp piece of the shell, which apparently severed his windpipe as if it had been slashed with a razor. Fireman Denfee had his left shoulder cut and the right side of his head torn open. The body of Tunnell, the colored cook, shows no wounds. Fireman Meeks was hurt in the groin.

When the fleet was stationed here Ensign Bagley was one of the most popular men in Admiral Sampson's command. It has always been a foregone conclusion that the torpedo boat men would be among the first to fall, as their work is most dangerous. But, in spite of this, when the fleet was stationed here and changes in assignments were frequently made, all the young men of the service were eager for torpedo boat duty.

The Hudson shows the effect of the fight. Her smokestack is punctured with bullet holes and her cabin and decks are smashed and splintered.

Story of the Battle.

Lieut. Bernadou, with the surgeon bending over him, told the story of the battle as calmly as if talking of the weather. He said:

"We went, under full speed, to attack the Spanish boats in the harbor, and you know the result. We went under orders from the commander of the Wilmington. Our boat is badly damaged, but she will be brought here for repairs, and I think she will be ready for service again in two weeks. The Winslow was the worst injured, and had five of her men killed, and I don't know how many injured.

"The Winslow was ordered by the commander of the Wilmington to go into the Harbor of Cardenas and attack the Spanish gunboats there. We steamed in under a full head, and were fired upon as soon as we were in range. The Spanish boats were tied up at the docks and had a fair range on us. The batteries on shore also opened on us, and I think we received most of the fire. I don't know whether any one was hurt on the Wilmington or on the Hudson, but I think not.

"I have no fault to find with the Winslow's crew. They acted nobly all the way through. The men who were killed all fell at the same time. We were standing in a group, and the aim of the Spanish was perfect. The shell burst in our very faces."

Cardenas Badly Damaged.

It is known that the American boats made havoc with Cardenas harbor and town. The Captain of the Hudson said:

"I know we destroyed a large part of their town near the wharves, burned one of their gunboats, and, I think, destroyed two other torpedo boat destroyers. We were in a vortex of shot, shell, and smoke, and could not tell accurately, but we saw one of their boats on fire and sinking soon after the action began. Then a large building near the wharf—I think the barracks—took fire, and many other buildings were soon burning.

"The Spanish had masked batteries on all sides of us, hidden in bushes and behind houses. They set a trap for us. As soon as we got within range of their batteries they would move them. I think their guns were fieldpieces. Our large boats could not get into the harbor to help us on account of the shallow water."

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Secretary Long Notified of the Disaster—The Dead and Wounded Officers and Men.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Sad news came to the Navy Department this morning from the blockading fleet on the Cuban coast, telling of the death in action of five American sailors, the first to shed their lifeblood for their country since the outbreak of the war. The press telegrams had already announced that the Hudson had arrived at Key West bringing the body of Ensign Worth Bagley, but as no other names were given at first the officials were keenly anxious to learn who the other victims were. At half-past ten a brief telegram came addressed to the Secretary of the Navy. It read as follows:

Key West, May 12.

Secretary of the Navy:

In action in Cardenas Harbor yesterday between Spanish gunboats and shore batteries and the blockading vessels the following named men were killed on the torpedo boat Winslow: Worth Bagley, Ensign, United States Navy; John Varveres, oiler; J. Denfee, fireman, first class; George B. Meek, fireman, first class, and Elijah B. Tunnell, cabin cook.

The wounded are: J. B. Bernadou, Lieutenant, commanding Winslow; William Patterson, seriously, but not fatally; Daniel W. McKeown, Quartermaster, first class, slightly hurt.

Dead and wounded arrived on United States steamship Hudson this morning. Dead will be buried to-day.

REMEY.

Official Reports of Officers.

Late to-night the Navy Department received additional official advices concerning the battle. Practically only two new points are developed in the official advices, the one being that the Machias, Commander Merry, was a spectator if not an actual participant in the battle, and the other that the conflict lasted from 1:40 P. M. until 3 P. M., when the vessels retired to their outer anchorage.

The report of the fight made to the Navy [illegible] in high terms of the management of the vessels and the conduct of the men. Commander Todd commends particularly the handling of the Winslow in the hot fire as "highly meritorious." Lieut. Bernadou's report indicates that the Winslow was riddled by the enemy's fire, but he believes that she can be so repaired as again to render her efficient.

Appended is the text of the dispatch received by the department from Commander Merry. The dispatch, written yesterday, was filed at Key West to-day, and was received at the department at 9:40 to-night:

"The arrival of the Wilmington and the Winslow off Cardenas this morning induced me to confer with Commander Todd of the Wilmington on the subject of attacking and cutting out three small gunboats in the harbor. The Machias, Wilmington, Hudson, and Winslow proceeded in as far as the obstructions would allow. The Machias took position 2,100 yards northeast of Diana Cays. The Wilmington, Hudson, and Winslow entered the inner harbor between Romero and Blanco Cayas, where there were no mines, and were soon steaming into Cardenas Bay. At 1:40 P. M. fire opened from these vessels and continued until 3 P. M., when they started to return to the outer anchorage. I inclose reports of Todd and Bernadou."

Commander Todd reports:

"It was impossible for the Wilmington to approach nearer than 2,000 yards. The Spanish gunboats could not be seen from this distance, and the Winslow was directed to go nearer to see if she could determine where they were lying. She had gone only 700 yards inside the Wilmington when she was fired upon from a gunboat. The Wilmington and Winslow returned the fire. After a rapid exchange of shots for fifteen or twenty minutes, in which a shore battery is supposed to have engaged, it became evident that the Winslow could not steer. At this time the Hudson came up and opened fire, and the Winslow asked to be towed out, as she was disabled.

The Winslow in a Hot Fire.

"The torpedo boat seemed to be the only target at which the enemy fired. She was struck several times. One engine was disabled, the steering gear shot away, and one boiler was disabled. Her commanding officer was wounded, but not seriously. Ensign Bagley was fatally wounded, and died before he could be brought on board the Wilmington. John Varveres, oiler, and John Denfee, first-class fireman, were killed on board the Winslow. Two other men were fatally wounded. One of them, G. B. Meek, first-class fireman, died in a boat while being transferred to his ship. The other, Elijah B. Tunnell, ship's cook, first class, died after being brought on board the Wilmington. He was struck twice. No casualties except on the Winslow.

"The handling of the Winslow in the hot fire was highly meritorious. The commanding officer of the Winslow desires through me to commend to the department the general conduct of his crew, especially that of Chief Gunner's Mate Brady."

Lieut. Bernadou of the Winslow reports:

"It was directed by Commander Todd to approach a small steamer alongside the wharf at the eastern end of the town and examine her character. We steamed toward the mole at full speed. On approaching within 1,500 yards a gunboat and battery on shore opened fire. The Winslow returned and maintained the fire until the end of the action. She was riddled by shells of calibre of 2¼ to 3 inches. She was finally towed out of range by the revenue cutter Hudson. Casualties as reported this morning. I desire to express my thanks to Lieut. Newcomb, commanding officer of the United States steamer Hudson. When being under heavy fire he towed this vessel out of action. My opinion is the Winslow can be repaired so as to render her again efficient. Full report mailed."

Ensign Bagley's Career.

Ensign Worth Bagley, who was killed, is a native of North Carolina. His mother, Mrs. W. H. Bagley, resides at 125 South Street, Raleigh, N. C. Ensign Bagley was appointed to the Naval Academy in September, 1891, from the Fourth District of North Carolina. He was graduated June 30, 1897, and was appointed an Ensign on the day following. While a cadet attached to the academy, he was assigned to make cruises in the Texas, the Montgomery, the Indiana, and the Maine. Upon being appointed an Ensign last July he was assigned to duty on the Indiana, but in the following month was transferred to the Maine. He served on that ship until Nov. 23 last, when he was ordered to the Columbia Iron Works for duty in connection with the Winslow, which was under construction at that time. When she was completed and put in commission last December, he was attached to her and remained so until the time of his death. The disposition of the body of the young officer awaits an expression from his mother, but it is believed it will be sent North from Key West with a detail of naval officers.

Just before the official dispatch came, a private dispatch was received asking that Ensign Bagley's family be notified, which was done promptly. Besides his mother, Ensign Bagley leaves a sister, who is the wife of Josephus Daniels, the editor of The News and Observer of Raleigh. Another sister lives in Washington. The dead Ensign was about twenty-five years of age and made a great record as a football player while at Annapolis, being its star player during two or three seasons.

Lieut. John Baptiste Bernadou, who was reported as being wounded, is one of the most dashing and venturesome young officers in the naval service. It was because of this very quality that he was selected for the command of the Winslow, as it was known that the service required would be of the most hazardous character. Lieut. Bernadou is really an expert in torpedo work. He watched the building of the Winslow almost from the time the keel was laid to the trial trip as Inspector in charge, and took command of her immediately upon her acceptance by the Government. He was born in November, 1858, in Philadelphia, and was appointed to the Naval Academy by President Grant in 1876. He became a Midshipman in [illegible], and an Ensign, junior grade, in [illegible]. In June of the following year he received the appointment as a full Ensign. In 1892 he became a Lieutenant, junior grade, and he attained his full Lieutenancy in [illegible].

The Dead and Wounded [illegible].

John Varveres, oiler, was a native of [illegible], but a naturalized citizen of the [illegible]

[illegible] George B. Meek, fireman, first class, was [illegible] and a half years.

[illegible] service only a few weeks, his first enlistment bearing date of March [illegible], 1898. He was born in Accomac County, Va., and his next of kin is his sister, [illegible] now a resident of [illegible], that county. Tunnell was the only colored man in the list of dead and wounded.

Of the wounded Daniel W. McKeown, Quartermaster, second class, was born in Newry, Ireland, and his next of kin is his sister, Anna McKeown, who lives in Dublin. McKeown was naturalized and had been in the navy about ten years.

The Surgeon General of the Navy, Dr. Van Reypen, has complete preparations made for caring for the wounded from the Winslow. The hospital ship Solace arrived at Key West only yesterday, so that her splendid equipment is ready to give every care to the wounded. Aside from the Solace, the navy has at Key West a temporary hospital. It is the purpose of the department, however, to use the Solace mainly for the wounded, and to bring them North as fast as their condition will permit, in order to get them out of the Southern climate.

NAVY DEPARTMENT GRIEVED.

No Disposition Shown to Censure Lieut. Bernadou, but Greater Care Deemed Necessary.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President McKinley and Secretary of the Navy Long were very deeply distressed to-day by the news from Cardenas of the killing of Ensign Bagley and others on board the torpedo boat Winslow. The news quite shocked the officers at the department, many of whom knew Bagley personally, but the disposition to condemn the apparent recklessness of the venture into Cardenas Harbor in the face of the enemy was not indulged by those who felt that knowledge of the circumstances was necessary to enable a correct judgment to be formed.

It is ascertained that the operations at Cardenas must have been undertaken as a part of the campaign along the coast, partly to interfere with the construction of defensive works and partly to divert the attention of forces that might be employed at other points distant from Havana. The military purpose of this occupation of the shore defenses will appear later on. It seems evident to the Navy Department that the Cardenas forts have been strengthened, which has made it necessary to reduce forces elsewhere.

Besides the loss of life at Cardenas, the navy suffers the loss of a very valuable vessel in the crippling of the Winslow. The number of torpedo vessels is so small that none can be spared just now, and those that are nearing completion can be used to great advantage, in addition to those already in service. The first result of the Cardenas incident will be an injunction to exercise greater care in the use of these scarce and peculiarly useful craft.

There is no censure of Lieut. Bernadou for his dash and courage. On the contrary, that will be commended as indicating the spirit that the navy is seeking to cultivate. Life on a torpedo boat is hazardous at all times, and uncomfortable under the most favorable circumstances. The men and officers cannot escape the stuffy little rooms, filled with grit and the noise of the engines, and the vibration is so constant when the vessel is in motion as to render sleep impossible or very uncomfortable and unsatisfactory. It is a relief to those who have borne this purgatory for a time to be engaged in a brush with the enemy, but the vessels are thin little things, ill-prepared to resist shots, and being mere boxes of machinery are liable to serious accidents from stray projectiles.

The only violent deaths that have occurred during the war have been of men connected with torpedo boats. Ensign Breckinridge was swept from the deck of the Cushing and drowned during a trip from Key West to Havana. The first United States officer to die in action is a Southern man.

THE VESSELS ENGAGED.

Injuries Sustained at Cardenas Not the First Misfortune of the Winslow.

The torpedo boat Winslow was built by the Columbian Iron Works in 1897, and showed a speed of 24.5 knots on her trial trip. Her dimensions are: Length, 159 feet; beam, 16.9 feet; draught, 5 feet; displacement, 142 tons. Her engines indicated 2,000 horse power, and her coal carrying capacity is 50 tons. She is armed with four one-pounder quick-firing guns, and is fitted with three torpedo tubes. Her complement is 25 men.

The Winslow is the largest of the three torpedo boats built by the Columbian Iron Works. She has figured several times in the operations against the ports blockaded, and several times the Spanish gunners have fired at her. She has been rather unlucky since she was commissioned, and last February was caught in a gale while en route to Havana, during which she was nearly wrecked. It was only through the skillful handling of the vessel by Lieut. Bernardou that she weathered the storm. The Navy Department was in the greatest apprehension for her safety, when she turned up at Delaware Breakwater.

In the height of the gale, when the best seamanship was required to keep the little torpedo boat above water, Lieut. Bernadou had discovered two poor fellows adrift on one of the big garbage scows, blown away from New York without food or water. Regardless of the great risk to himself and his little boat, by adroit handling of the craft he managed to rescue the men and bring them to the breakwater. Ensign Bagley was with him on that trip and assisted in the rescue, which earned the commander a letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Navy.

The Hudson, variously reported as a steamer, a gunboat, &c., is simply a small harbor revenue boat of the tug type, which was until recently on duty in New York Harbor, and was used to put the Boarding Officer and Surveyor's staff aboard incoming steamships. She was built at Camden, N. J., in 1893. Her hull is of steel and she can, when pushed, make 12 knots, possibly a little more. She measures 128 tons, and is about 90 feet long and 22 feet beam. Her regular complement in the Revenue Service was two officers and nine men.

The Hudson fitted out at Norfolk, and while she was there Lieut. Scott, her executive officer, who was anxious that the Hudson should be ordered some place where she could take a hand in a "scrap," wrote to friends here: "They have put steel plating on the sides and front of the pilot house, but none on the back, so that if we run away we won't have any protection. You see, there will be nothing for us to do but fight the d——d cusses."

The crew of the Hudson, who rescued the men on the Winslow from their perilous position, under fire, is made up as follows: Lieut. Frank H. Newcomb, in command; Lieut. J. H. Mead[illegible], navigating officer; Lieut. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Cardenas, and it is possible that [illegible] [illegible] She is armed with eight 4-inch rapid-fire guns, [illegible] The Machias is a vessel of 1,177 tons displacement and is 204 feet in length. She carries a similar armament to that of the Wilmington.

THE SPANISH ACCOUNT.

Victory Claimed for the Enemy's Gunboats and the Volunteers.

MADRID, May 12.—A dispatch from Havana says:

"At 8 o'clock yesterday morning three large and three small American ships appeared off Cardenas. A small boat was detached with some marines, who landed near the fort and seized it. They also seized the semaphore station, taking the coastguards prisoners.

"In the meanwhile, the warships began a furious cannonade. Cardenas does not possess defenses of any kind and only the little gunboats Ligera and Antonio Lopez were in port. They replied to the attack. The Antonio Lopez was disabled, but 200 volunteers defended the town, prevented a landing, and compelled the American ships to retire with considerable loss. A Spanish Sergeant and seven soldiers were wounded.

"Capt. Gen. Blanco has congratulated the authorities of Cardenas."

A FIGHT AT CIENFUEGOS.

Spaniards Say an Expedition Was Prevented from Landing.

MADRID, May 12.—The following dispatch has been received from Havana:

"Early yesterday morning four American warships fired repeated cannon shots at Cienfuegos. In the meanwhile several steamboats, towing eight large boats loaded with arms and ammunition for the rebels, approached the shore. Several battalions of infantry drawn up on the seashore fired upon the boats, which speedily retreated. At the same time the batteries of the fort and others along the coast fired upon the Americans, who retreated, but again attempted to make a landing on the banks of the River Tremao. The Spanish again repulsed them by hot volleys, inflicting heavy losses. Fourteen Spaniards were wounded."

Official dispatches from Havana confirm the reports of the American repulse at Cienfuegos. They assert that the firing lasted eight hours, and that the American losses were heavy. According to these dispatches great enthusiasm prevails in Cuba.

LONDON, May 12.—A special dispatch from Havana says:

"Four American ships opened fire on Cienfuegos Wednesday morning and attempted to land men and arms in barges. The Spanish troops, assisted by the fort, drove off the invaders. Four Spaniards were wounded. The American guns destroyed the cable station.

"A second attempt to land was also frustrated. Altogether, fourteen Spaniards were wounded. The Americans must have lost heavily. The fighting continued eight hours."

THE CITY OF CARDENAS.

Located at the Eastern Extremity of the Blockaded Coast.

Cardenas is a city of about 25,000 population, and is about 100 miles east of Havana and 50 miles east of Matanzas. It marks the eastern limit of the blockade of the Cuban ports. The bay of Cardenas is one of the largest inlets on the northern coast of Cuba, but the entrance to the bay is narrow and dangerous for vessels of deep draught. It requires a skillful navigator to take a vessel into the bay, because of the numerous keys and coral reefs that abound off the coast there. The entrance to the harbor is fortified, too. It was at this town that Gen. Narcisco Lopez landed with his expedition in 1849.

AN AUXILIARY NAVAL FORCE.

A Joint Resolution Passes the House for the Formation of Home Guards for Coast Defense.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House to-day passed a joint resolution providing for the organization of a volunteer auxiliary naval force for coast defense, involving the enlistment for one year of volunteers and employment of additional vessels. The resolution was presented by Mr. Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

In explanation of the resolution Mr. Boutelle read a letter from Secretary Long representing the necessity for the measure as urgent. The number to be enlisted is not limited. The purpose of the department was to form the fleet into an inner line of defense for the coast extending from Maine to Texas, and the total defensive force of the coast would be then, first, the regular fleet; second, the fleet of auxiliary cruisers, and third, the volunteer naval force contemplated by the pending resolution. An appropriation of $4,000,000 was proposed to be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy for the purchase or hire of vessels essential to carrying out the resolution. In reply to a question, Mr. Boutelle said naval militia organizations that would enlist would retain in all possible cases their individuality of organization.

Mr. Cox, (Dem., Tenn.,) questioning Mr. Boutelle, referred to the bill as one appropriating money upon a mere possibility. He ridiculed the idea of the Spanish fleet coming to the American coast and thought Congress should at least have probabilities as basis for making appropriations carrying millions of dollars.

There was a lively little tilt between Mr. Boutelle and Mr. Ridgeley, (Pop., Kan.,) precipitated by a statement of the latter regarding the sale of a vessel which Mr. Ridgeley alleged cost the Government far more than an option a private purchaser claimed to have had.

Mr. Boutelle demanded the name of the authority and the vessel his informant was on. Mr. Ridgeley said he would furnish it within a week. Mr. Boutelle vehemently protested that a libel should not be allowed to stand for that length of time.

The measure was amended at the suggestion of Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.,) so as to limit the existence of the force provided for by the bill to the continuance of the present war, and with this amendment the resolution was passed.

Nearly two hours were consumed in an ineffectual effort to secure consideration of the House bill to organize a hospital corps of the navy.

Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.,) asked consideration of Senate bill for the organization of a special volunteer signal corps, and it was passed.

Admiral Miller on the Monterey.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Admiral Miller raised his flag on the Monterey yesterday. Until a cruiser arrives in port the coast defense steamer will act as the flagship. The Unadilla, the Mare Island Navy Yard dispatch boat, has completed the work of placing torpedoes in the harbor of San Francisco.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Polish won, Harmanita second, Predestito third. Time—1:30½.

SECOND RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; selling. Rosemaid won, Estrata second, Brown Prince third. Time—1:10.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Banewere won, Casaca second, Britamartis third. Time—1:02.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. [illegible] won, Wheel of Fortune second, Devil's Dream third. Time—[illegible]

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. [illegible] won, [illegible] second, Bonabell third. Time—[illegible]

SIXTH RACE.—[illegible] selling. Bossol won, [illegible] second, [illegible] third. Time—1:41.

[illegible] Major Gen. Wesley Merritt Will Act as Military Governor of the Islands.

HIS ARMY TO NUMBER 14,000

Troops from Several Western States to be Rushed to San Francisco and Sent Across the Pacific to Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—With all possible dispatch Rear Admiral Dewey's possession of the Philippines is to be strengthened by additional ships and by a military force adequate to overcome the Spanish troops left on the islands, to maintain order and protect the lives and interests of foreign residents, and to assert the authority of the United States through a military government, with Major Gen. Wesley Merritt as its head. Gen. Merritt came to Washington this morning, held a long consultation with the Secretary of War and the Adjutant General, and returned to New York to-night to complete his preparations for proceeding to Manila.

The completion of the plans for the Philippines was one reason for the detention of Gen. Miles, with whom it was considered essential to have a full understanding of the scheme of operations across the water. While the selection of Gen. Merritt, by many army men considered the ablest General in the service, for a foreign post, away from any probable fighting, is highly commended for the reason that there is no better man in the army to trust with so important a task, much regret is expressed because the Secretary of War regarded it necessary to choose Merritt for that business when it was supposed that he would be picked out for the more difficult work of managing the campaign in Puerto Rico, after the invasion of Cuba has been accomplished.

Gen. Otis to Go First.

Gen. Merritt does not criticise the selection of the War Department. Like an old soldier, he accepts the orders issued to him without question, and will never be found delinquent in any respect. As he cannot reach the seat of active preparations under a week, the hurrying forward of troops must be in the hands of Major Gen. Elwell S. Otis, who is to be Gen. Merritt's second in command. He is at Denver, but will be on the Pacific Coast in time to leave with the first detachment of troops, in convoy of the Charleston. The plan now is for Gen. Merritt to follow with the second detachment, which is to be convoyed by the Philadelphia, now about ready to sail.

It is believed that the advance guard will be sufficiently strong to effect a landing, take possession of Manila, establish order, and put the city in a defensive condition against such Spanish troops as may be in the outlying country. Gen. Merritt will be directed to resist to the uttermost any effort that may be made by the Spaniards to regain control of Manila and the Philippinas. It is not believed that a formidable effort will be made, or that it will be possible for the Spanish to push it to a successful conclusion.

As for the character of the Government to be set up, the belief is that it will not undertake to force upon the people any radical reformation of affairs. The lesson taught Japan in Korea, where the first attempts to convert Korea into another Japan stirred up the resentment of the natives, and led Russia to step in to arrest the movement and to invite Korean favor by permitting the natives to do about as they liked so long as Russia was afforded opportunity to assert her general interest in stable government and in Russia's designs for Asiatic development, will be constantly borne in mind.

Fourteen Thousand Troops to be Sent.

Twelve thousand Western volunteers have been ordered to rendezvous at San Francisco preparatory to embarking for Manila. Reinforced by one regiment of regular infantry and one regiment of regular artillery, they will constitute the force which will be used to accomplish the military occupation of the Philippines.

The Adjutant General's office, which has discovered the raising and equipping of an army for the invasion to Cuba to be about all it could handle, found itself confronted with a problem even more serious when called on unexpectedly to supply men for an expedition to the other side of the world. The troops must necessarily come from the West, and it was difficult to find the number required in condition to move promptly, the Western National Guardsmen being hardly so well equipped, as a rule, as those of some of the Eastern States.

After much telegraphing and consultation with the Governors of the Pacific States, however, a sufficient number of regiments were reported "ready" by the local authorities to justify the following assignment of volunteers for the expedition:

California, two regiments of infantry and four light batteries of artillery, 2,732 men.

Colorado, one regiment of infantry, 1,026 men.

Kansas, one regiment of infantry, 1,026 men.

Montana, one regiment of infantry, 1,026 men.

Nebraska, one regiment of infantry, 1,026 men.

Oregon, one regiment of infantry, 1,026 men.

Utah, two light batteries of artillery and one troop of cavalry, 336 men.

Washington, one regiment of infantry, 1,026 men.

North Dakota, two battalions of infantry, 680 men.

Idaho, two battalions of infantry, 680 men.

Wyoming, one battalion of infantry, 330 men.

Minnesota, one regiment of infantry, 1,026 men.

This makes an aggregate force of 11,940 men, which, with the regulars who are to [illegible]

[illegible] are to hurry them forward to San Francisco as soon as possible. At San Francisco the equipment will be completed, they will be given a short season of drilling and instruction and will then be dispatched on transports to Manila. There was some talk to-day of having the troops assembled at Seattle [illegible] there, as the vessels secured as transports are already at Seattle, but Adjt. Gen. Corbin is inclined to think it a better plan to gather them all at San Francisco, and that is what will probably be done.

Just how soon the expedition will be ready to sail depends, it is stated at the office of the Adjutant General, on how long it takes to assemble, arm, equip, and organize the volunteers. That can hardly be done, considering the department's experience with the Cuban invading army, in a week, or in ten days even, and the fear is expressed by those most familiar with the difficulties to be overcome that not less than two weeks will elapse before the expedition can leave San Francisco. While transports have been chartered, not all of them are on the spot, and time will be required to get them there and convert them into shape for carrying men and horses.

Thorough Equipment Necessary.

It will be necessary to equip the volunteers in the most thorough manner possible, since they are to go to a foreign and hostile country, to a new and dangerous climate, and far from their base of supplies. In view of the vast amount of preparation that will be required after the volunteers are mobilized, it may be assumed with safety that the mere fact that the troops are being hurried to San Francisco does not signify that they are to be immediately dispatched across the Pacific. That must be a matter of many days yet.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn to-day chartered another vessel for use as a transport for the transpacific expedition. This was the Centennial, an excellent ship for the purpose, now at Seattle, Wash. She will be taken directly to San Francisco, and put in condition for the transport work. The vessels now available are the Australia, the City of Sydney, the City of Peking, and the Centennial, secured to-day. Surg. Gen. Sternberg of the army has directed Col. J. V. Middleton, Chief Surgeon of the Department of California, to provide all the medical supplies necessary for the Manila trip, and Major Robert White, now at the Presidio, is to be Surgeon in charge of the expedition. No yellow fever prevails in the islands.

California Occupation Recalled.

In connection with the occupation of the Philippines, the circumstances under which the United States accomplished the military occupation of California are being recalled. This occupation of California is the only precedent the State Department has for its guidance in the Philippine matter, and it is being closely studied by the experts of the department at the present juncture.

It is something of a coincidence that the territory of California was taken possession of in the name of the United States by an officer of the navy, as in the case of the Philippines. It was at the outbreak of the war with Mexico. Commodore John D. Sloat, who was in command of the Pacific Squadron of two fighting ships, four sloops, and a schooner, took possession of the port of Monterey on July 7, 1846. Afterward he issued a proclamation, in which he said:

"With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the Judges, Alcaldes, and other civil officers to retain their offices, and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquillity may not be disturbed, at least until the Government of the territory can be more definitely arranged."

On Aug. 17 Commodore Stockton, who succeeded Commodore Sloat in command, published another proclamation, in which he announced that, while, for a time, the territory would be under military law, the people were invited to choose their own local civil officers if the incumbents declined to serve. Later he ordered an election for Alcaldes and other municipal officers to be held in the several towns and cities.

In the instructions given by President Polk to Gen. Kearny, who was sent out to California as military commander before the fact of the naval performance was known, he was told to establish a temporarily civil government in the territory, he to be the Governor by reason of his military command.

What was done in California will be done in the Philippines. When the military occupation is made effective, it is probable that a temporary government will be set up, the commander of the military forces of the United States acting as Governor by reason of his office. Though having supreme authority, the military commander will probably delegate the administration of the local affairs to the existing authorities as far as practicable. The laws now prevailing in the islands will remain as they are until the form of the Government is changed and they are repealed.

ANARCHY IN THE PHILIPPINES

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HONGKONG, May 12.—The British second-class gun vessel Linnet has arrived here with news from the Philippine Islands. She left Manila on Monday last, and reports that the insurgents are uncontrollable. The whole country, it appears, is in a state of anarchy, and Rear Admiral Dewey is powerless to restore order.

The officers of the Linnet add that even if Spanish rule is abolished, it will require a large force with special training to restore order in the interior. In the meantime the Spaniards in Manila refuse to submit, and Admiral Dewey is unwilling to bombard the town. He hopes to starve the place into submission, but the Spaniards are confident of being able to hold out. They allege that they have ample supplies for 25,000 regular troops and thousands of volunteers, beyond the range of the United States warships, and they are defying the

CASTORIA.
[illegible] The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

Two German warships, one French warship, and a warship of Japan are now at Manila. A Russian vessel is expected there shortly.

A strong anti-British feeling exists among the populace at Manila, and the people are desperate and starving.

WHAT MADRID ANTICIPATED.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

MADRID, April 30.—Perfect quiet reigns in the city, nothing whatever giving an indication that Spain is engaged in a war the outcome of which may be disastrous to the country. As a rule, the Parliamentary debates give a fillip of excitement to Madrid; but, as the papers point out, even these now fail to rouse the least enthusiasm. The whole attitude of the town is one of patient expectation of news from the centres of operation, or rather, up to the present, of non-operations.

That the news when it arrives will be of a Spanish victory goes without saying. In Spanish opinion no other result is possible. At the present moment Madrid is expecting to hear that the American squadron attacking Manila has been sunk by the ships of Admiral Montojo, who, in a laconic message, has announced his intention of meeting it at the earliest possible moment. Admiral Montojo has the reputation here of being a man of his word, so that the people are quietly awaiting developments, being confident that Spain is sure to win. Indeed, yesterday very specific rumors were afloat that the squadrons had met; that two of the Spanish Admiral's ships had rammed each other, with fatal results to both; that Admiral Montojo had providentially been rescued, and that, getting aboard another vessel, he had participated in the utter destruction of the American squadron, three of whose vessels had "run up the red and yellow flag."

An inquisitive Spanish journalist asked the Colonial Minister if the Government had received confirmation of the rumors. He answered with that good old Arabic exclamation that has found its way permanently into the Spanish language: "Ogala!" (Would to Allah it were true!) But, unfortunately, he had to admit that up to the present no such good tidings had reached the Spanish Government.

MANILA REPORTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 13.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Spaniards at Manila are incensed against the British because it is believed that the Esmeralda piloted the Americans into the bay. It is feared that the Spanish soldiers, who are unpaid, will attack the British factories.

"The British gunboat Linnet brought from Manila both the Spanish and American mails. The Spanish authorities and Admiral Dewey have been equally courteous in permitting communication with the land and sanctioning the forwarding of letters and documents by any and all means which offered themselves. But the Spaniards have made up their minds to hold out to the last.

"They are in a position to give the Americans a deal of trouble. There are 25,000 Spanish soldiers in the garrison at Manila and 100,000 volunteers enrolled. Scores of coasting steamers are imprisoned on the River Pasig, which is blocked at the mouth by some sunken schooners.

"For the following information I am indebted to Mr. Wildman, the American Consul here, who tells me that, according to his dispatches, a flag of truce is flying over Manila and the people are allowed to proceed freely to and from the ships in the harbor. The Americans are on duty night and day on the lookout for boats which endeavor to run the blockade with food supplies. The hospital is supported by the Americans. The Spaniards are boasting that their big battleship Pelayo is coming and will demolish the Americans in ten minutes."

Admiral Montojo's Poor Ships.

The Hongkong correspondent of The Times, who arrived there on board the British gunboat Linnet, from Manila, says:

"I had a conversation with Admiral Montojo, who, recognizing the superiority of the American squadron, admitted that his chief object was to seek the protection of the Cavite forts. He fought in the Reina Maria Cristina till she was on fire fore and aft and had fifty-two killed. On the advice of his Flag Lieutenant, he transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba.

"Eventually, after two and a half hours' fighting, he gave the signal to scuttle and abandon her. Commodore Dewey ceased fire, and asked permission of the forts to destroy the burning ships. Admiral Montojo replied: 'The ships are at your mercy; do as you like.' The American fire was then resumed till the Spanish squadron was completely annihilated.

"The Captain of the Boston, who carried the flag of truce, said: 'You combated us with four very bad ships, not warships. We have never seen before braver fighting under such unequal conditions. It is a great pity you exposed your lives on vessels not fit for fighting.'

"Commodore Dewey sent a message to Admiral Montojo as follows: 'I have pleasure in clasping your hand and offering my congratulations on the gallant manner in which you fought.'

"Admiral Montojo attributes the responsibility of his defeat to the Government in Madrid. He had only obsolete vessels, though he had requisitioned the Government for ships. He had no torpedoes except some which he himself had constructed out of ineffective material. His original intention was to remain at Subic and offer battle, but he returned to Cavite because the Subic forts were inadequate.

Dewey's Ships Admirably Handled.

"During the bombardment of the Cavite Arsenal Commodore Dewey suspended fire at the request of the Spaniards to allow the women and children to be removed to a place of safety. I witnessed the second bombardment. The American vessels were admirably handled.

"The rebels looted Cavite immediately, [illegible] encounters with the rebels were frequent in the suburbs. When I landed, on May 2, I found the city panic-stricken, and the shops remained closed for three days.

"Finding that an armistice had been agreed upon many civilians returned. The run on the Spanish Bank was checked by the Hongkong and Chartered Bank opening to negotiate Spanish notes. The position of the British section of the community was precarious, owing to the scattered position of their houses. Food was scarce and at famine prices, the soldiers had remained unpaid for several weeks, and looting was feared.

Manila at Dewey's Mercy.

"On Friday before the bombardment the steamer Gulf of Martaban left for Singapore and London with Spanish and English women and children on board; but many English families still remain ashore. The Spaniards are not expected to capitulate. Commodore Dewey has Manila at his mercy, but it would be useless to bombard the city without a sufficient force to hold it.

"There was a stormy meeting between the British residents and the British Consul over the delay in obtaining protection. Commodore Dewey had taken coal from three British vessels, allowing others to load hence. For a few days popular animosity toward Englishmen was intense.

"The Spanish soldiers spat at an Englishman and used foul language. When the incident came to the knowledge of Gov. Gen. Augusti he wrote an ample apology to the Secretary of the English Club, threatening to shoot any officer or soldier who repeated the offense."

The Hongkong correspondent of The Standard says:

"Commodore Dewey, at the time the British gunboat Linnet left Manila, was not receiving anything like as much assistance from the insurgents as he had expected. Indeed, the insurgents were understood to be negotiating with Gov. Gen. Augusti for the execution of a pacific settlement arranged between them some months ago. The greatest peril to the inhabitants of Manila and the soldiers of the garrison would arise in the event of a famine setting in as a result of blockades."

TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS?

LONDON, May 13.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Madrid says it is announced there that reinforcements for the Philippines will start on Monday or Tuesday next.

RELIEF SHIPS FOR MANILA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—From present indications the cruiser Charleston will be ready for sea early Saturday. Her stores are going on board and the supply of ammunition for Admiral Dewey's fleet is being rushed into her magazines.

The Charleston will not wait for the City of Peking, but as a stop will be made at Honolulu for coal, it is more than probable that the Pacific liner will overtake her, from which point the two ships will proceed in consort. Aside from carrying ammunition and supplies to Admiral Dewey, the Charleston will prove a valuable adjunct to his squadron. She will come next to the Olympia in point of size and effectiveness. Her crew will consist of about 350 officers and men.

The steamers Ohio and Connemaugh, which arrived from the East a few days ago for the Klondike trade, have been chartered by the Government, and will carry soldiers and stores to Manila. The Ohio can easily be fitted out for troops, but the Connemaugh will probably be used as a store ship. Both these vessels may be ready to go into commission to-morrow. The Australia has been taken to the Union Iron Works and put on the dry dock. A gang of carpenters are at work on her, putting up bunks and fitting her up for the trip to the Philippines. She will come off the dry dock to-day and the work of coaling will begin.

ANOTHER CABLE FROM DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—A dispatch came to-day to the Navy Department from Admiral Dewey, at Manila. It was dated Hongkong to-day, but was evidently a few days old. It was as follows:

HONGKONG, May 12.

Secretary of the Navy:

There is little change in the situation since my last telegram. I am transferring to transports steel breech-loading rifles from sunken Spanish men-of-war. Also stores from arsenal in my possession. I am maintaining strict blockade. Add Argos to list of destroyed vessels. El Correo, probably El Cano. DEWEY.

There is every prospect that direct cable communication with Admiral Dewey will be established very shortly, and the officials of the Navy Department would not be surprised if a message were received from him within twenty-four hours, as the McCulloch, when she sailed from Hongkong last Sunday afternoon carrying important dispatches from the department to Admiral Dewey, also had aboard a cable operator and apparatus for working the cable from the end cut in the ocean by Admiral Dewey the day after the battle of Manila Bay. A few hours should suffice to re-establish communication.

Dewey Sword and Manila Medals.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably to the House without amendment the Senate resolutions for the presentation of a sword of honor to Commodore George Dewey and to provide bronze medals to commemorate the battle at Manila Bay to the officers and men of the Asiatic Squadron of the United States.

Dewey Day in Jersey City.

Yesterday was Dewey Day in Jersey City, and in accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Hoos all the public buildings were decorated with American flags. Business was not suspended even at the City Hall, and the only public observance of the day was in the schools, where the afternoon was devoted to the rendering of patriotic recitations and songs.

TO SUCCEED GEN. MERRITT.

A Report that Brig. Gen. Rodgers Has Been Appointed Commander of the East.

It was stated in army circles here yesterday that Brig. Gen. John I. Rodgers, Chief of Artillery, had been appointed Commander of the East, to succeed Gen. Wesley Merritt, who will leave here to-day for San Francisco, on his way to Manila.

Gen. Rodgers is now in Washington, where he was summoned on Wednesday to accept the newly revived rank of Chief of Artillery. He had been senior officer of artillery, with headquarters at Governors Island, for some time.

Gen. Rodgers was born in Pennsylvania and was appointed from that State to West Point in July, 1856. He entered the army as Second Lieutenant May 6, 1861, and became a First Lieutenant eight days later. He attained the rank of Captain June 11, 1864. He was made a Major of the First Artillery Oct. 2, 1883, and reached a Lieutenant Colonelcy Oct. 25, 1894. He was made a Colonel of the Fifth Artillery June 1, 1897, and a Brigadier General of Volunteers a few days ago.

THE 71ST TO THE FRONT

Full Complement of 1,026 Men Under Col. Greene Leave Camp Black for Tampa.

A PATHETIC PARTING SCENE

Soldiers Bid a Tearful Farewell to Mothers and Wives—Comrades Break Through the Lines and Give the Regiment a Rousing Send-Off.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, L. I., May 12.—Amid pathetic scenes, followed by the tears and sobs of anxious relatives and friends, but cheered to the echo by their comrades, 1,026 men, making the full complement of the Seventy-first Regiment, marched out of Camp Black to-day shortly before 5 o'clock on their way to Tampa, Fla., whence they expect to be transported to Cuba. The route of march to the railroad depot, where special trains were in waiting to carry the soldiers to Long Island City, was lined with thousands of spectators, most of them near relatives and close friends of the departing men, who shouted words of encouragement to the boys in blue, though here and there sighs and sobs were distinctly audible in the din of cheers.

When early this morning Col. Greene, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, was notified that his men were to leave camp in the afternoon, he at once sent his Adjutant to instruct the Captains of the twelve companies to get everything in readiness. In a few minutes the word was passed along the line, and every man at once made the necessary preparations to leave. As the orders were to move in heavy marching order with all equipments and supplies, including tents and bedding, there was no time to lose, and the men immediately began to pack up their effects. It was the first intimation they had received that this was their last day near home, and a scramble to the telegraph and telephone stations began. Whoever had any friends or relatives wired them to come at once for a last farewell.

Thousands of Visitors.

In consequence every train pulling into Camp Black station brought hundreds of persons, who, without delay, made their way to the quarters of the Seventy-first. As the day wore on the campground became filled so as to seriously interfere with the work of the men, and Col. Greene ordered the camp cleared of visitors. All except the members of the regiment had to step out beyond the regimental lines, but the soldiers were permitted to take leave of their dear ones at will, and received passes good for one hour that enabled them to pass the sentries guarding the camp. The scenes enacted across the lines moved even many of the otherwise disinterested spectators to tears.

Old mothers clung to the necks of their sons, mingling with their prayers for the safety of their boys injunctions to be careful and not to expose themselves to unnecessary dangers. Wives, carrying babies in their arms, tearfully bade good-bye to their husbands, at the same time holding their offspring aloft to be kissed for the last time perhaps in many months by the departing fathers. The ordeal proved too much for many women, and some were carried fainting from the scene.

One of the privates, a youngster in the service, accompanied by his father, appealed to the Colonel to grant him leave of absence for one day in which the boy could see his mother and sisters and bid them good-bye. The father of the boy offered any guarantee that might be demanded that he would send his son on the next train to Tampa, where he could rejoin his command. The Colonel, however, refused, and the most persistent pleas on the part of the father failed to move him. In despair the old man begged again and again and, finally, the Colonel, with emotion he could hardly suppress, remarked: "My dear Sir, I am indeed very sorry, but I cannot comply with your request under any circumstances. For that matter I have a father dying at home myself, whom I would like very much to see."

Private Engelcke of Company C received word that his mother, who lived at Tarrytown, had died suddenly last night, and that his presence at home was desired immediately. Strong influence was brought to bear upon Col. Greene to grant the man leave of absence, but in this case also the desired permission was refused.

"March" Is Sounded.

By 4:30 the last tent had been removed, packs were ready, and ten minutes later the order to form in line was given. Col. Greene, accompanied by Regimental Adjutant Bates, appeared mounted at the head of the camp grounds, the Squadron A band fell in right behind, and the bugle call "March" was at last sounded. Slowly the procession began to move to the tune of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," with only a squad of Troop C as an escort. But no sooner had the men crossed their own regimental lines than from all sides hundreds of soldiers began rushing toward the line of march.

Sentries tried in vain to stop the stream of blue-coated humanity. They were overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers. Discipline for the time being was out of the question. The troops remaining in camp meant to give their departing comrades a royal send-off and they would not permit themselves to be thwarted. From hundreds of throats cries of "Good luck!" "Good boys!" "God bless you!" "We'll meet you in Cuba!" went forth, and almost at every step calls for three cheers were responded to with a hearty good will and corresponding noise.

A short distance away from the now deserted camp ground of the Seventy-first, a man rushed in front of Col. Greene and waving his silk hat called for three cheers for the Colonel, which were at once given by nearly every man within hearing distance. The horses of the Colonel and his Adjutant, however, unaccustomed to the immense crowd and the ear-splitting yells, shied, and Adjt. Bates's horse threw his rider. No damage was done, however, and after a short delay Adjt. Bates remounted and galloped to the side of his commander.

At the brigade headquarters of Gen. George Moore Smith, the General and his staff were lined up in front of their tents and returned the salute of Col. Greene by removing their hats. Ex-Mayor Strong stood by the side of his son, Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, who is aide to Gen. Smith. The ex-Mayor stood for fully five minutes with his hat in his hand and cheered lustily as the companies marched by. Previously he had gone into their camp and made a short address in which he bade them be mindful of their country's honor and flag, and return to their homes covered with glory.

Ex-Mayor Strong Cheers Lustily.

Gen. Roe and his staff awaited the procession at the General Headquarters, where the guard was turned out to salute the regiment. The men stood at present arms until the last man of the regiment went by. Once out of camp, more people came swarming from every direction, on foot, in wagons, carriages, and on bicycles, and by the time the regiment reached the station fully 5,000 persons had assembled there. The regiment was here divided into two sections, for each of which a train was in readiness.

It took some time, however, before the men boarded the trains and another opportunity was afforded them to bid farewell to such of their friends as had the hardihood to go through the ordeal once more. Even after the men had taken their seats crowds assembled at the windows for a last handshake and a parting word of cheer. It was nearly 7 o'clock before the first section pulled out, and, though darkness had almost set in and a pelting rain beat down upon the heads of the crowd, many staid until the cheering, shouting soldiers had disappeared from view.

Regiment Fully Equipped.

The regiment leaves for the South fully equipped. All the recruits are provided with uniforms, though most of these had to be appropriated from shipments consigned to other regiments. Several cases containing uniforms for the Seventy-first recruits arrived early this morning, but there were not nearly enough to go around, and the other regiments in camp were called upon to make up the deficiency.

All the baggage which was not portable was conveyed to Long Island City on a train made up entirely of baggage cars which will be unloaded to-morrow morning, and the freight will be transferred to the steamers on which the troops are to sail. It is thought, however, that a great deal of the baggage the men are taking with them will have to be shipped back to the armory, as the soldiers in the South are required to carry only absolute necessities.

[illegible] known among the visitors. Company E, under Capt. Joyce, acted as guard to the regiment's baggage, and was in consequence sent down to the station ahead of the other men. The men of this company were the last men in camp and the first to leave, and they came in for an extra allowance of applause as the fact became known among the visitors.

Charles Eisman, a liquor dealer at Thirty-sixth Street and Sixth Avenue, who has a son in Company F, announced while the men were waiting at the train that he would give a reward of $1,000 to the man in the regiment who would bring him a Spanish flag actually captured in battle by the man himself. Should his son be with the fortunate captor, he will, in addition, give him a half interest in his business.

Who Goes Next?

Considerable speculation is being indulged in by the men remaining at Camp Black as to who would be the next to leave. At the United States Army tent here, it was said to-day that the Fourteenth, Second Provisional, Sixty-fifth, and Third Provisional were "neck and neck," as far as preparations for the final mustering in are concerned. One of these regiments will be mustered in Saturday, and then Capt. Schuyler, the United States mustering officer, says he can muster in the others at the rate of one regiment a day.

Col. William Cary Sanger, the Provost Marshal, sent a communication to Excise Commissioner Lyman, at Albany, asking if there were not some provision of State law which would prevent the sale of liquor within the immediate vicinity of camp limits. He said in his communication that the close proximity of saloons to the camp was a menace to its discipline, and that their removal was much desired.

Commissioner Lyman replied to the effect that he finds no law which will give the desired relief. The jurisdiction of the military officers of the camp does not extend beyond its limits, and a person legally procuring a liquor-tax certificate to sell liquor in the district immediately surrounding the camp has a legal right to do so.

Gen. Tillinghast at Camp.

Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast visited the camp to-day. He received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy requesting him to furnish a crew for the monitor Jason, now at League Island, and which is coming to New York. He at once telegraphed to Capt. Miller, commanding the Naval Militia, ordering him to get the necessary men ready. Gen. Tillinghast is of the opinion that another call for troops will shortly be issued, though he has no positive information to that effect.

A bad accident occurred while the Seventy-first were marching to the depot. A horse attached to a light wagon became frightened at the sound of the fifes and drums and ran away. In his flight he ran full tilt into a man and woman, who were walking along near the road. Both were knocked down. The man escaped uninjured, but the woman was badly hurt, and had to be removed to the hospital tent, near headquarters, in an ambulance.

GETTING ABOARD THE TRANSPORTS.

The Seventy-First Regiment Was Held in Long Island City Until Early This Morning.

The Seventy-first after waiting at Long Island City until 2:30 o'clock this morning was taken in transfer boats to the steamships City of Washington and Seneca, lying off Bedloe's Island, preparatory to sailing at an early hour this morning.

The troops left camp in a train of two sections, the first consisting of fourteen cars and the second of thirteen. Col. Greene and officers came in the first section, which reached Long Island City at 7:30 o'clock, the second section coming in at 8:55. Neither section was brought nearer to the station than six or eight blocks. The baggage cars were run to the railroad freight shed in Front Street, where they were unloaded by Companies D and E.

During the evening a large force of workmen was hurriedly putting the baggage and ammunition on board lighters at the Long Island Railroad freighthouse, while the men were only awaiting the order to go aboard the ferryboats Garden City of the Long Island Railroad Ferry Company and the Southfield of the Staten Island Ferry Company, which were awaiting them in the James ferry slip.

Major Avery D. Andrews, who was in charge of transportation arrangements, said then that the delay in getting away from Long Island City was due entirely to the difficulty in handling the baggage and vast quantity of ammunition. Major Andrews said the men would sleep on the Seneca and City of Washington, 500 in each steamer.

The former stamping ground of Patrick J. Gleason has seldom seen such an afternoon as that of yesterday. The news that the Seventy-first had been ordered to the front became generally known here early in the afternoon, and was accompanied by the statement that the regiment would arrive at Long Island City at or about 4 o'clock. Before that hour there was a large crowd in and about the station of the Long Island Railroad.

Each succeeding boat from New York brought large accessions to this crowd, until it finally numbered between 2,000 and 2,500 persons of both sexes, and literally of almost all ages, from the babe in arms to the gray-haired grandparent. It was, of course, an eagerly expectant throng, and for a time it wore the air of a joyous holiday crowd. A very large percentage of it was made up of young, handsome, and smartly-dressed women, who carried flags in their hands, and many of whom had baskets and parcels containing parting gifts to their soldier friends.

Among these young women none attracted quite so much attention as did Miss Ethel Joyce, daughter of Capt. Joyce of Company H; Miss Sarah McMahon, daughter of Quartermaster Sergt. McMahon, and their friend a Miss Robinson. They wore army overcoats and black stiff-brimmed straw hats, ornamented with the hat badge of Company H.

When the regiment arrived and the waiting relatives and friends of the soldiers found out finally where they were in the railroad yard, until a late hour their cars were surrounded by crowds. Women and children made light of walking over tracks and through the mud and pools to reach their friends. Some of the officers and men, too, would have liked to avoid that ordeal. The officers said the men had already had farewells to last two wars, and this last one was "breaking them all up."

As many men as could get leave quitted the cars and visited various saloons and restaurants, and some of them fell into the hands of the provost guard in consequence of the patriotic hospitality of the saloon keepers and were put to work helping to handle the baggage. It was near midnight before the last of the New York visitors started for home and quiet fell upon the noisy scene about the railroad station.

ABSCONDING CLERK CAPTURED.

Clark Braden, Jr., Who Left New York with $10,000, Under Arrest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Clark Braden, Jr., night clerk in the office of the American Express Company, at Forty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, who on Jan. 6 last absconded with an express package containing $5,000 in cash and five one-thousand-dollar bonds of the Consumers' Gas Company of Chicago, was arrested here to-night.

Washington detectives have been shadowing him for several days, Braden having attracted attention to himself by his lavish expenditure of money in disreputable houses and on expensive livery teams. A woman—the wife of Braden's landlord—gave the officers the first good clue to his guilt. Braden in a spirit of boastfulness showed her one of the bonds in his possession and she notified the detectives. Yesterday Braden went to Philadelphia in company with a woman to negotiate one of the bonds, but was evidently unsuccessful. He was arrested to-night in a disorderly house, where he had been spending money lavishly. He talked freely, readily admitting his guilt and expressing his willingness to return to New York.

Braden says that he stole the package under a sudden impulse because he was nearly crazed by family troubles. He spent three weeks in New York after the robbery, and the remainder of the time he has been in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington.

All of the bonds stolen were recovered, and in addition about $80 in cash and a quantity of very valuable jewelry and handsome clothing. Braden will be held to await the action of the New York authorities.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

GEN. MILES IS DELAYED

Orders Directing Him to Proceed Last Night to Tampa Were Suddenly Revoked.

INVASION AGAIN DEFERRED

It Will Take a Longer Time than Many Expected to Get the Volunteer Army in Condition for Fighting in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The orders directing Gen. Miles and his staff to proceed to Tampa, Fla., to-night were again suspended, and the time of departure is still uncertain. No explanation of the change is given.

The expected departure for Tampa to-night of the Commanding General of the army had given encouragement to those who are impatient for an instant move on Cuba. It is too much to hope, however, that the appearance of Gen. Miles at the front can work any miracle in the hastening of the preparations for sending the army across the gulf to where it is to do its work.

The fact is beginning to be realized here that that task is one of such enormity that no immediate consummation can be expected for it. By the end of the present week there will be assembled at Tampa and ready for embarkation practically the available strength of the regular army, in the neighborhood of 18,000 men.

These men will be in fairly good shape for a serious campaign, and if the necessary transports are at hand and equipped for the purpose for which they are intended it might be possible to dispatch them to Cuba early next week. Even this, it is believed by War Department experts, will prove difficult, and it is hardly likely to be undertaken until Admiral Sampson's fleet is at hand to afford ample protection to the landing party.

It is very certain that these regulars constitute the only troops which it will be possible to ship to Cuba in the immediate future, no matter how rapidly the preparations are pushed. The volunteer army, it may be accepted as settled, cannot be sent to Cuba for some weeks yet.

When the Administration decided to abandon its policy of the gradual ejectment of the Spaniards from the island and gave to the heads of the War Department the signal to "go ahead," the conclusion was jumped at in many quarters that this meant the instantaneous transmission to Cuba of a fully equipped army. Predictions were made that the debarkation from Tampa would take place in a week, and it was even hinted that it would take place sooner than that but for the absence from the scene of Admiral Sampson and his ironclads.

The plain truth is that, in spite of all the hurrying and pushing that has been done from the Adjutant General's office, the volunteer army is not ready for the field and cannot be made so without considerable further delay. No appreciable portion of the 125,000 men who have offered their services to the Government are equipped for campaigning in this country, much less are they prepared for the vicissitudes of outdoor life in a hostile country.

A small fraction of the 50,000 men wanted for the first invading army are fitted out for the Cuban work. Most of them will have to be outfitted from head to foot, a work which must take time and be subject to numerous delays, since the Government has on hand no stock of reserve equipment, and most of the articles required for the volunteers must be made or bought yet.

Volunteers Not in Condition.

It is stated on the authority of a high official of the War Department that the mere ordering to Tampa of the volunteers originally assigned to Chickamauga does not mean that they were to be sent at once to Cuba. "The volunteers will be hurried to the island just as soon as it is possible to send them there," said this official; "But to any one who will stop for a moment to think it will be apparent how impossible it is for them to be sent immediately. To send a poorly equipped, laxly organized, and untrained army to Cuba would be to invite defeat even at the hands of the Spaniards.

"To organize the volunteers, arm them properly, equip and provision them, and give them such preliminary training as is absolutely indispensable will be a matter of time. Just how much time it cannot now be said, but the sooner the public makes up its mind that all this must be done before Cuba is invaded the better will it be for its peace of mind. The War Department can stand to be criticized for what may seem to the uninitiated useless delay better than it can stand to be criticized for inviting disaster by sending to Cuba a half-naked army."

In view of the unpreparedness of the volunteers, it is thought not unlikely that the regulars may be sent from Tampa to Cuba to effect a landing and establish a camp on Cuban soil while the volunteers take their place at Tampa, where their equipment will be completed, and they will be drilled and given enough camp instruction to justify their being sent over to join the regulars. Then the Cuban campaign will begin in earnest.

That it was the intention that Gen. Miles should start to-night for Tampa was indicated by an incident in the Senate to-day.

Just after noon Mr. Hawley, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, addressing the Chair, said:

"I hold in my hand some papers which are of great importance to the War Department, and they ought to be considered in executive session."

He was interrupted by Mr. Gallinger, who had secured a special order for the consideration of pension bills for thirty minutes.

"Will half an hour make any difference to the Senator?" inquired Mr. Gallinger.

"Yes," replied Mr. Hawley, decisively, "every minute will make a difference. It is necessary—imperatively necessary—to the War Department that action should be taken as soon as possible. There are some gentlemen in town who must leave this evening. I can't be more specific now."

"All right," assented Mr. Gallinger, "that settles it."

The Senate then, at 12:18 P. M., went into executive session. The session lasted about twenty minutes. What took place in the session was not made public.

TROOPS AT TAMPA PREPARE.

TAMPA, Fla., May 12.—The brigade commanders, Gen. Poland and Col. Cochran, received orders from Gen. Wade to-day to have their troops in readiness to march on board the transports at a moment's notice. As a consequence, the camp at Tampa Heights has been in a bustle of excitement all day. Officers hurried from place to place and the men worked like bees, getting the camp baggage in shape for rapid moving. The tents were not struck, however, and to-night, as the order to move did not come, the regiments have settled down again into something like tranquillity. It is rumored that Gen. Miles's not coming has again upset calculations here and that the invasion of Cuba has been postponed until he arrives and assumes command.

This is denied here, however, and it is said there will be no change in the original plan of campaign, and that the first expedition will start for the Cuban coast by way of Key West before Saturday night.

The infantry to the strength of 45,000 men will be sent to Key West as soon as it can be loaded on the transports. This is considered impossible sooner than Saturday, as it will take a full day for the troops to march over the eleven or twelve miles' riding in the boiling sand that lies between their present camps and Port Tampa. Add to this delay the time it will require to load their arms and supplies, and it is clear that no departure is probable before Saturday night. It might be possible to rush the army away before that time, but it is not at all likely that any attempt will be made to do so.

Moving the Infantry to Key West.

The sudden decision to move the infantry to Key West took even the officers by surprise, and although it was known to one or two correspondents Wednesday night, it was not known to the troops and to the press generally until most noon to-day. The reason assigned for the move to-day is the same as given in these dispatches last night. It is to give Gen. Shafter opportunity to continue the organization of the first expedition. This he could scarcely do here, although Gen. Wade has very generously offered every facility possible. There was also necessity for having some of the transports from the docks at Port Tampa to [illegible] now on the way.

When the transports leave here, within the next few days, they will take the troops to Key West, as the first part of the army that is to be concentrated at that point. The plan is to hold these transports at Key West until they can be joined by other transports bringing troops from New Orleans, Mobile, and this place, and until an army of 12,000 or 15,000 men is assembled. As soon as this army is formed the transports will move on Cuba, landing the soldiers at some point on the northern coast.

It is said here to-night that Gen. Miles will command this army as soon as it is assembled. Gen. Shafter will go with the first expedition from here, and will remain with the army aboard the ships at Key West. No attempt will probably be made to advance close to Havana even with this body of 12,000 or 15,000 men, but a base will be established and the final attack on the capital will be prepared for the larger army that will be formed as soon as possible.

To-day another expedition to Cuba was prepared and suddenly abandoned. Two companies of the First Infantry were ordered on board the Florida, and 6,000 rifles and 150,000 rounds of ammunition were loaded. Suddenly the expedition was abandoned, and the troops were ordered back to camp. No reason was given for the revocation of the order, but it is thought that the news from Cuba to-day of the serious losses before Cardenas and Cienfuegos has made the War Department more cautious. The Florida volunteers are now arriving here, and going into camp near the regulars.

The pleasant relations maintained between Gens. Wade and Shafter in a very awkward situation have been favorably commented on by the army officers. The change in command was embarrassing at least, but Gen. Wade and Gen. Shafter were equal to the occasion. It was Gen. Shafter who first advised Gen. Wade of the latter's elevation above himself. Since then Gen. Wade has generously showed to Gen. Shafter all dispatches affecting the movement of the troops. It would have been natural to have had some manifestation of jealousy and embarrassment, but the two soldiers have changed places as cheerfully and gallantly as they would have obeyed any other order or declaration of the will of their country.

Gen. Wade has made all arrangements for establishing his headquarters at the camp on Tampa Heights with the troops, but has not yet moved out. He will take up his position near the present camps on the 17th, and will remain there, it is said, until the new forces now en route are assembled and organized for the second expedition.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES.

Contracts Awarded in Baltimore for Provisions.

BALTIMORE, May 12.—Contracts were awarded here to-day for furnishing the following supplies for the army and navy:

Hard bread, 960,000 pounds; flour, 1,080,000 pounds; baking powder, 38,400 pounds; beans, 144,000 pounds; rice, 96,000 pounds; green coffee, 96,000 pounds; roast coffee, 76,850 pounds; sugar, 280,000 pounds; vinegar, 19,200 gallons; soap, 76,800 pounds; pepper, 41,300 pounds, tomatoes, 256,000 pounds; bacon, 480,000 pounds.

The provisions are to be delivered on board the cars here on Monday, and will be forwarded to Tampa, Fla., immediately. Contracts for additional supplies will be awarded next Wednesday.

A SCARED POLICEMAN'S TALE.

He Saw a Searchlight and Reported Torpedo Boats.

Considerable excitement was created at Police Headquarters at 10 o'clock last night when word was received over the telephone from the Seventy-first Precinct, Brooklyn, that what looked like two torpedo boats had been seen by the police just outside the Narrows, and asking for special instructions. The reserves of the reporting station were at once ordered held in readiness and the Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was notified.

The report that two Spanish vessels were in the harbor spread like wildfire, and the rumor was still growing when it was ascertained that a policeman stationed near Fort Hamilton had seen the rays of a searchlight which was being tested at the fort. The officer made excited inquiries and was told by some waggish civilians that the harbor was invaded. He waited to hear no more, but rushed breathless to his station and started the rumor going all over the city.

ROBERT QUAILE SENTENCED.

The Jersey City Murderer to Serve Twenty Years in Prison.

Robert Quaile, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for causing the death of Michael Lynch in Jersey City, on Jan. 19, was arraigned before Judge Blair yesterday and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Quaile lived at 9 Van Horn Street and Lynch at 6 Van Horn Street. Quaile, who was very drunk at the time, went into Lynch's house, supposing he was in his own home. Thinking that Lynch was occupying his bed, he dragged him out and threw him down stairs. Lynch was seventy-five years old, and died from his injuries. The jury, in finding Quaile guilty, recommended him to mercy on the ground that he was too drunk to know what he was doing.

Judge Blair, in passing sentence, said the Court did not agree with the jury. In his opinion drunkenness aggravated rather than excused a crime, and it was time that this fact should be impressed upon the community.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:47	Sun sets...7:09	Moon rises...1:04

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...1:18	Gov. Isl'd...1:43	H. Gate...3:32
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...2:03	Gov. Isl'd...2:41	H. Gate...4:30

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 13.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rio Grande, Port Royal and Brunswick	....	3:00 P. M.
H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, MAY 14.		
Ardanmohr, Nassau and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Allegheny, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Naples, &c.	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Hubert, Barbados and North Brazil	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
La Touraine, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Norge, Norway	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
TUESDAY, MAY 17.		
Delaware, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 13 at 7:00 A. M., 11:00 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 20 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Doric, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May 23 at 6:30 P. M.

{Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 13.

Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, May 5.
Campania, Liverpool, May 7.
Castle Eden, Bordeaux, April 27.
Cluden, Amsterdam, April 29.
Lord Warwick, Gibraltar, April 29.
Lovstakken, Rotterdam, April 26.
Maori, St. Lucia, May 4.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 28.
Sorrento, Hamburg, April 27.
Vera, Manchester, April 27.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

Finance, Colon, May 7.
Jersey City, Swansea, April 30.
St. Leonards, Antwerp, April 30.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

La Gascogne, Havre, May 7.
Martello, Hull, May 1.

MONDAY, MAY 16.

Alexandria, London, May 3.
Cevic, Liverpool, May 5.
Europe, London, May 4.
Karamania, Gibraltar, May 2.
Menemsha, London, May 3.
Obdam, Rotterdam, May 1.
Patria, Gibraltar, May 2.

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY
FOR MEDICINAL USE.
NO FUSEL OIL.
Nothing equals it to make digestion prompt and complete, warmth and vigor for cold, run-down bodies. Buy a bottle and you will be glad you read this bit of print. For sale by druggists and grocers.
Pamphlet will be sent by
DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.
Rochester, N. Y.

The Spring Overcoats we make to order at $18 are double value. Sample garments for inspection.
ARNHEIM,
BROADWAY AND NINTH ST.

Sallust, St. Lucia, May 5.
Spartan Prince, Gibraltar, May 2.

TUESDAY, MAY 17.

Inchmona, Gibraltar, May 3.
Southwark, Antwerp, May 7.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 18.

Aller, Gibraltar, May 9.
Aral, Shields, May 4.
Cearanse, Para, May 8.
Hekla, Christiansand, May 6.
Laughton, La Guayra, May 12.

Arrived—Thursday, May 12.

SS Asti, (Ger.,) Laprontz, Santos April 14, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Hardwick Hall, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool April 29, in ballast to Charles P. Sumner & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 A. M.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Pohle, Bremen May 3 and Southampton 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool May 4 and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 P. M. 11th.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, (Ger.,) Eichel, Bremen April 30 and Southampton May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 P. M. 11th.

SS Felsjo, (Nor.,) Bull, Cardenas April 24 via Key West May 6, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Menantic, (Br.,) Mann, Antwerp April 27, in ballast to T. Hogan & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Glanton, (Br.,) Leisk, Shields April 26, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Birdsowald, (Br.,) Capt. Pearn, Shields April 26, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar 6 P. M. 11th.

SS Amalfi, (Ger.,) Knudenheld, Rio Janeiro, &c., April 14, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 11th.

SS Boxgrove, (Br.,) Mably, Tuxpan April 16 and Progreso Bay, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

SS Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS City of Macon, Savage, Boston May 11, to Ocean Steamship Co. Is bound to Savannah.

Ship Stephen, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Plymouth 52 ds., with china clay to order—vessel to Theo. Ruger.

Ship Benedica, (of London,) Briggs, Rio Janeiro 67 ds, in ballast to J. H. Winchester & Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., May 12, 9:30 P. M., south, light breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Harald (Nor.,) for Port Antonio.
SS Tyrian, (Br.,) for St. Thomas.
SS Cufic, (Br.,) for Liverpool.
SS American, (Br.,) for London.
SS Edam, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Trinidad, (Br.,) for Bermuda.
SS Oldenburg, (Ger.,) for Bremen.
SS Richmond, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Starlight, (Br.,) for Rotterdam.
SS Istria, (Aust.,) for Tampa, &c.
SS Finance, for Colon.
SS James Turpie, (Br.,) for Fernandina.
SS City of Macon, for Savannah.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
U. S. monitor Nahant, anchored off Tompkinsville at 3:23 P. M. bound out.

Miscellaneous.

FALMOUTH, May 12.—SS Chamois, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, which sld. from Rotterdam May 8 for Baltimore, has put in here with her steampipe broken.

LONDON, May 12.—SS Turret Court, (Br.,) Capt. Irving, which sld. from Savona April 1 for Sydney, C. B., was sighted on April 29 in lat. 39, lon. 38, drifting helplessly, having lost her propeller.

Bark Chr. Knudsen, (Nor.,) Capt. Nielsen, from New York for Svenborg, before reported ashore at Elsinore on May 7, after being partly discharged, was got off and towed to her destination.

FLEETWOOD, May 12.—Bark Margaretha, (Russ.,) before reported stranded off Bernard's wharf, appeared to be undamaged, but attempts to tow her off have thus far failed.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—SS Ethelgonda, (Br.,) Capt. Gooding, which was ashore at St. Lucia from June to September of last year, while bound from Buenos Ayres to Boston, wool laden, and afterward arr. here on January 3, has been sold at auction for £18,500.

By Cable.

LONDON, May 12.—SS Havel, (Ger.,) Capt. Christoffers, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Bremen to-day.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Hogemann, from New York, arr. at Naples at 11 A. M. to-day and proceeded for Genoa.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Mirow, sld. from Genoa for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Bremerhaven, (Dutch,) Capt. Ninnes, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York for London, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Georgian, (Br.,) Capt. Parker, from New York for London, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Witt, from New York for Hamburg, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Ettrickdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gower, from New York for Penang, passed Malta to-day.

SS Powhatan, (Br.,) Capt. Harnden, from New York for Avonmouth, passed Barry Island to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Wilson, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Flaxman, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New York, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Advance, Capt. Phillips, from New York, arr. at Colon yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New York, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Corean, (Br.,) Capt. Stewart, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Laleman, (Br.,) Capt. Curtis, sld. from Shields for Sandy Hook yesterday.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, sld. from Pernambuco May 10.

SS Carlton, (Br.,) Capt. Adams, sld. from Barry for New York to-day.

SS Strathgyle, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, (from Hamburg,) sld. from Portland, Eng., for New York to-day.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 12:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Cheruskia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlaefke, sld. from Hamburg for New York May 9.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Hispania, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, from New York, arr. at Swinemunde May 8.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Aggi, (Nor.,) Capt. Hatteberg, from New York for Singapore, passed Gibraltar May 6.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bakker, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 10 A. M. to-day.

HONGKONG, May 12.—SS Empress of Japan arr. here to-night.

THE ONLY GENUINE HUNYADI WATER.
Hunyadi János
BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FOR
CONSTIPATION,
DYSPEPSIA,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
& HEMORRHOIDS
"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—Lancet.
Speedy, sure, gentle. British Medical Journal.
CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

The Wanamaker Store

To-Day's Lessons in the Cooking School

In the Cooking-by-Gas School to-day, Miss Lemcke will show you how to prepare the following dishes:—

At 10.30 A.M.—Broiled Shad, a la maitre d'hotel; Baked Shad, Traveille Sauce; Shad Roe, a la maitre d'hotel; Shad Roe, aubeurre noir; Souffle Viennoise, strawberry sauce.

At 2.30 P.M.—Chicken en Casserole; Apple Dumplings, with hard sauce; Broiled Chops, fin-de-siecle.

Evening-wear Capes and Jackets

THESE new ones are partly from Parisian celebrities in the fashioning world, and partly from our good American designers. See if you can distinguish the foreign fancies from the domestic designs. You cannot fail to be struck with the fact that New York has little to learn from Paris in this branch of Art in Dress.

These that we speak of this morning are the graceful, elaborate, fanciful, beautiful garments intended for wear over evening dress,—the kind which enhances a toilette though concealing it. We cannot tell you too often of the time and care that has been put into the *selection* of these garments. They have few equals and no duplicates.

There are some beauties in fine black silk and chiffon;—shoulder-capes. One in particular, at $33, will awake some enthusiasm. All are new,—not here a week yet. You can pay up to $110, if you like, or as little as $5. You'll be pleased, whatever you pay.

Some Parlor Tables

A MAKER of finest Parlor Furniture took a gloomy view of the situation and prospects the other day, and determined that money was better than stock-on-hand. He got the money, we got the furniture, and the vigor of his determination to sell may be found reflected in the following prices:

$3.50; formerly $5.25
$4; formerly $6
$5; formerly $7.50
$5.50; formerly $8.25
$6; formerly $9
$6.50; formerly $10
$7.50; formerly $11.50
$8.50; formerly $13
$12; formerly $18

These pieces are Parlor Tables, all in that excellent finish of imitation mahogany which really out-mahoganies the genuine wood. There are eighteen different sorts.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

After Manila, What?

UNTIL Dewey's great victory the dominion of Uncle Sam never reached beyond the borders of North America. Our national youth we have devoted to developing our own resources. At maturity, are we about to reach abroad for possessions like the old Roman Republic or our English cousins?

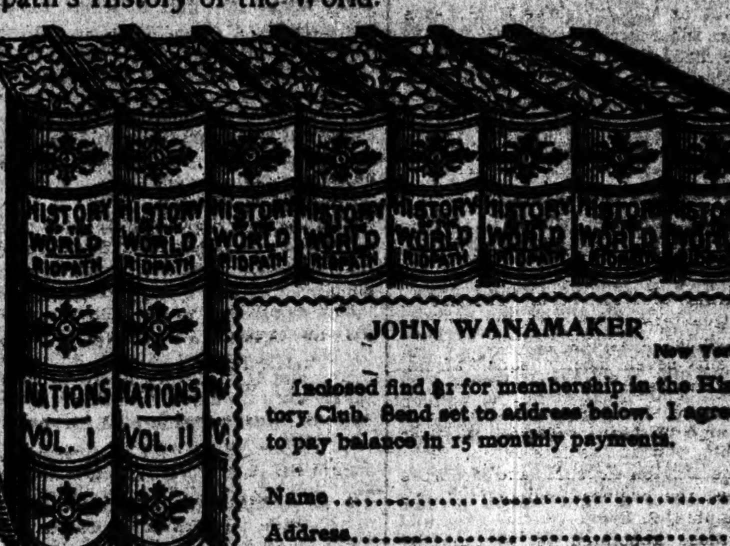
What first turned Rome's attention to foreign conquest? When and why did Great Britain begin her world circling career?

The development of nations is not determined by Chance but by natural laws and principles, which it is the business of History to discover.

NOW, more than ever before, it is important that Americans—young Americans, especially—should be familiar with the history of the nations that have preceded us in guiding the destinies of mankind.

Give Your Boy a Chance.

Start him even in the great race for fame and fortune during the first quarter of the Twentieth Century. Don't leave him to learn by hard knocks what other boys have learned by reading "Ridpath's History of the World."


HISTORY OF THE WORLD RIDPATH
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STILL NO MUSTERING IN

An Army Officer Tells Why the Regiments Are Delayed at Peekskill.

WASHINGTON IS AT FAULT

It Wants Regiments to Move, and Yet Does Not Send Any Supplies for Them, He Says—Twelfth Regiment Is Ready.

CAMP TOWNSEND, PEEKSKILL, May 12.—One of those violent storms to which this region is subject broke over the camp at 5 o'clock this afternoon while the Ninth Regiment was on parade. A strong wind accompanied the downpour and a number of tents were blown down, including the guard tent in the Twelfth Regiment quarters, where a number of prisoners were confined. The boys lent a helping hand to those whose tents were demolished, and they were quickly guyed up again, so that to-night no man is without shelter, but the campgrounds are a sea of mud. The Ninth finished its parade despite the rain, and as the men had been marched out without their ponchos and the officers without their capes, they were wet to the skin. A week of this sort of thing, however, has hardened them, and they stand the weather like veterans.

There was no mustering in to-day, but everything will be in readiness to swear in the Twelfth to-morrow. Uniforms enough to equip all the men not previously supplied arrived this morning. They are the uniforms of the disbanded Thirteenth Regiment. Every one of these suits covers a man now who will give a good account of himself when called upon to do so.

There is much dissatisfaction in camp over the non-arrival of the Government supplies which Capt. Parker had received word were on their way here some days ago. A dispatch was received from Washington early this morning, asking how quickly a regiment could be moved to the front, and yet it would be impossible to send these men away until the Government supplies had arrived. Much adverse criticism on the War Department's action is expressed, although the officers exercise much care in expressing their opinions. One of them, who for obvious reasons cannot be quoted, said to-day on this subject:

Authorities Seem at Fault.

"These troops are kept back from active service not on account of any delay due to the mustering in or medical examinations, but on account of the lack of supplies. The men have no shoes suitable for marching. They are wearing footgear with pointed toes, and in other ways made so that their feet will be greatly injured after a day's march. They need blue shirts, shelter tents, and cooking utensils, all of which are to be furnished by the United States Government, and none of which are apparently on their way. The Washington authorities do not seem to understand that one-half of the men in the various regiments are raw recruits who have never handled a gun, and that they cannot be properly drilled until they are in uniforms and equipped with rifles. After these troops are armed and equipped and mustered in, they should have at least three weeks of hard drilling before going to Cuba."

Surgeon Maus, United States Army, of Fort Hamilton, who is supervising the medical examinations here, said yesterday that of the Twelfth Regiment 800 recruits, and [illegible] 1,500 men, had been examined, and [illegible] those accepted were up to the full standard. In the Eighth and Ninth [illegible] percentage of the men have been [illegible] men, Surgeon Maus said, [illegible] fitted for campaign work.

In the Twelfth the examinations were concluded to-day, and there are but a few men more to be re-examined as to their eyes and feet. If the right eye is found to be all right, the men are accepted, and those whose defective vision may be corrected by the use of glasses are being given passes to New York to enable them to consult oculists.

Capt. Parker is the commander, or was until he volunteered as Major in the Twelfth Regiment, of the detachment of cavalry at West Point, the crack troop which gave an exhibition at Madison Square Garden in March. He says that men who wish to join the mounted regiments going to the front can do so by reporting at West Point, where they will be put through a course of drill.

The pay rolls for the first week of service are now in camp and being signed. As soon as they are completed they will go to Albany, and the men will get their money, which will be very welcome to them now, as the great majority are practically penniless.

A persistent rumor here that the Seventh Regiment is to be ordered up here or to the front has made a lot of the boys very mad. If the "dandy" regiment does come here while the others are here it will get a rather rough reception, and if by any remote chance it should precede the regiments here to the front, there will be as great a row as the military regulations will admit of. The men here have been enduring hardships in the hope that they will be allowed soon to face their country's enemies, and discipline will, it is said, receive a severe shock if any regiment which has not been through the experiences is preferred over them.

Instruction for the Officers.

Capt. Mitchell of the Eighth Regiment, who was formerly in the regular army, is to-night giving a lecture to Commissary Sergeants and regimental Commissaries on how to use the Buzzecott ovens, on which army rations are cooked. Lieut. Babcock, one of the latest arrivals among the United States Army men here, is also instructing men how to pitch and use the shelter tents, while Lieut. Adams, United States Army, is giving the officers a talk on general military practice.

The care with which the examinations are being conducted was evidenced to-day by an incident in one of the companies of the Ninth Regiment. All the men had passed the surgeons, and thirty-nine of them had been rated for re-examination by Surgeon Maus. Of this number to-day twelve failed to pass, and will be sent home. It is expected that the Ninth Regiment examinations will be completed Saturday and that the command will be then mustered in. The officers will not have to be examined, and the muster roll as to these will be sworn in is as follows:

Col. William Seward, Lieut. Col. Thomas B. Rand, Majors George T. Lorigan, Godfrey A. S. Wieners, and Washington Wilcox, Adjt. George J. Hardy, Quartermaster Dana B. Pratt, Surgeon Major S. Dana Hubbard, Assistant Surgeons Lieut. J. L'Hommedieu, and J. Preston.

Line Officers.—Company A, Capt. Samuel S. O'Connor, First Lieut. J. M. O'Donnell, Second Lieut. M. J. Mahoney.

Company B.—Capt. Arthur M. Tompkins, First Lieut. Herman C. Leonhardi, Second Lieut. E. W. Watkins.

Company C.—Capt. F. J. Quinby, First Lieut. Emott Seward, Second Lieut. Charles Seward.

Company D.—Capt. John D. Walton, First Lieut. James T. Hardy, Second Lieut. John F. Hendrickson.

Company E.—Capt. E. B. Pickhardt, First Lieut. Frank King, Jr., Second Lieut. Horace M. Graff.

Company F.—Captain, vacancy; First Lieut. Wesley E. Bryde, Second Lieut. Robert Macklin.

Company G.—Captain, vacancy; First Lieut. Oscar D. Weed, Second Lieut. Abraham Wilcox.

Company H.—Capt. Warner S. Young, First Lieutenant, vacancy; Second Lieut. F. D. L. Walker.

Company I.—Capt. C. E. Kohlberger, First Lieut. C. A. Meyer, Jr., Second Lieut. W. F. J. Higgins.

Company K.—Capt. William Morris, First Lieut. John Byrne, Second Lieut. James Lynch.

Company L.—Capt. Clarence A. Coan, First Lieut. George J. Hardy, Second Lieut. Emil J. Winterroth.

Company M.—Capt. Thomas W. Timpson, First Lieut. Edwin D. Graff, Second Lieut. J. C. Hegerty.

One of the most unpleasant happenings since the camp opened occurred this afternoon at Dunphy's canteen, just outside the camp grounds. Two boys came up from Peekskill with a roll of bills and repaired to the canteen, where they deliberately proceeded to get drunk. They took repeated drinks of whisky until both fell insensible. The soldiers who had encouraged the lads, neither of whom is over sixteen years of age, became frightened when the boys could not be roused, and a hurry call was sent to the hospital corps of the Ninth Regiment. The doctors who responded tried all the usual restoratives without effect, and it was finally found necessary to carry the boys on stretchers to the hospital. Here the medical staff worked over them for several hours, and up to a late hour neither of the boys had regained consciousness, and both are in a precarious condition.

THE SEA GIRT CAMP.

Jersey Troops May Move To-morrow—Two Princeton Students, After Many Trials, Enlist.

SEA GIRT, May 12.—The sun continues to shine on Camp Voorhees and the maximum of happiness seems surely gauged. All the drills were performed to-day with so much agility and display of enthusiasm that the officers were delighted. At dress parade to-night, hundreds of spectators witnessed the evolutions from the parade field.

There is nothing more annoying than the blind suspense and tedious waiting that seems now the prominent feature of camp. Should the brigade be ordered to move in its entirety, there is little doubt that an additional regiment of the New Jersey National Guard will be detailed at Sea Girt as a coast defense. Should the volunteers be moved as regiments, the First will receive honors, because it has been mustered in and is subject to Government call. The muster of the Third will be completed to-morrow morning, and that regiment will also be under Government control. The Second will not be mustered in until the end of the week. The Governor, however, will not permit his troops to move, if he can help it, before they are properly equipped by the Government. Gov. Voorhees sent a telegram to-day in response to an inquiry from the War Department, suggesting delay in moving the New Jersey troops until all necessary supplies have been furnished. He added, however, that if the supplies could be guaranteed ready upon the arrival of the troops at their destination, the number required from his State would be ready to leave not later than Saturday afternoon.

It is expected that the entire brigade will have been examined before to-morrow night. This work is going on very rapidly and is greatly facilitated by the addition of new surgeons, who assume the duties of examining immediately after they are mustered in. The Second Regiment is now undergoing medical examination. The average of rejections in this command is about four to each company.

The two vacancies in the staff of the Third Regiment have been filled as follows: Capt. Thomas B. Landon of Company I, formerly Company A, Sixth Regiment, has been made Major of the Third Battalion, and Capt. William H. DeHart of Company C has been commissioned Major of the Second Battalion.

The Young Men's Christian Association of New Jersey has erected a tent within the lines of the Second Regiment. It is in charge of T. F. Fagg, the Army Secretary. The first tent thus dedicated to religious purposes in Camp Voorhees is liberally supplied with books, papers, and pamphlets free of cost.

Recruits are arriving every day, but no more are wanted in camp. Two Princeton students, stalwart looking fellows, with no end of influence, came down here last night to enlist. After being knocked about from one regiment to another, they were finally placed in Company G, Second Regiment. Their names are Robert Stewart Brooks, a nephew of Congressman James F. Stewart of New Jersey, and James Rowland Hughes. They returned to Princeton in high glee, packed up their traps, and arrived in camp bright and early this morning. They are now wearing the uniform.

Lieut. Col. B. H. Holmes of the Third Regiment was the brigade officer of the day.

Ex-Commissioner Moss a Volunteer.

Ex-Police Commissioner Frank Moss has enlisted as a member of the volunteer army, and is ready for duty whenever called upon. He presented himself for examination at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory Wednesday evening, was accepted, and was immediately sworn in as a private. At his home, 909 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, last night Mr. Moss said that he had volunteered because he thought it his duty, but that he was not anxious to go to the front unless obliged to.

Chairman Blanchard Declines.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Chairman Blanchard of the Joint Traffic Railroad Association, who was recently appointed by Secretary Alger to have charge of the transportation of the troops of the volunteer army, has informed the Secretary that he must decline the honor conferred upon him.

Over Fifty Thousand Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Reports received at Adjt. Gen. Corbin's office show that up to and including Tuesday 54,752 of the volunteers had been accepted as having the necessary qualifications for soldiers and had been mustered into the United States service.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCRANTON, Penn., May 12.—The [illegible] breaker, operated by the Ontario and Western Railroad, located between Peckville and Archbald, was burned last night. Loss, [illegible].

GOV. BLACK IN WASHINGTON.

His Mission, It Is Thought, Concerns the Naming of Officers for State Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Gov. Frank S. Black, accompanied by Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and his Military Secretary, Col. Treadwell, arrived to-day. The Governor was joined soon after his arrival by Senator Platt, and together they proceeded to the War Department, where they held an extended conference with Secretary Alger.

The Governor declined to-night to say what the nature of his mission here is. It is understood from other sources, however, that it concerns appointments of officers to be made by the President for the New York State troops. The President and the War Department officials are known to be highly pleased with the prompt and satisfactory response made by New York to the call for her quota of volunteers. The full number of men asked for has been produced without delay and without a murmur from the State authorities, and the regiments mustered have been found to be better equipped and in better shape generally than those of most, if not all, the other States and Territories.

It is recalled, too, that New York was the first State in the Union to vote an appropriation to equip her volunteer troops, which she did long before war was declared. All these facts will, it is believed, conduce to give great weight to Gov. Black's recommendations to the President concerning the appointment of officers who are to command the New York regiments and of such staff appointments as he may suggest.

Governor Black will see the President to-morrow, and will talk over with him the appointments he is desirous of having made. He expects to return to New York to-morrow afternoon.

It can be stated with absolute positiveness that Gov. Black will not rescind his order disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment. He has made up his mind as to that matter, and there is no possibility of his changing it. The arguments presented by the Brooklyn delegation who saw him in New York last night did not alter his opinion of the case, and the order of disbandment will stand.

Gov. Black left this city at 10 A. M. yesterday. He said he was going to Washington to confer with the Secretary of War regarding the movements of State troops and to look after some personal business. He refused to say whether he intended to urge the calling out of the Seventh Regiment.

WAR MESSAGES STOPPED.

Government Warns Telegraph Companies Against Unfriendly Dispatches.

The United States Government has notified all the cable companies that they are forbidden to transmit messages to or from Spanish officials, all code or cipher messages to or from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil, and open messages that may convey information inimical to the interests of the United States during the war with Spain. The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Company last evening sent out a notice as follows:

The United States Government prohibits the forwarding of any private message in code or cipher to the West Indies, Venezuela, or Brazil.

The Commercial Cable Company yesterday afternoon sent out the following notice:

The United States authorities forbid us to transmit private messages in code or cipher for any point in the West Indies or South America.

PROJECTILES SENT FROM READING.

Carpenter Steel Works Supplies the Flying Squadron with Them.

READING, Penn., May 12.—A carload of steel projectiles was sent yesterday from the Carpenter Steel Works, in this city, to Norfolk, and other shipments will be made to-day.

The shells now being hurried to Virginia are the large eleven-hundred-pound missiles, and are for the Flying Squadron and a reserve supply for Admiral Sampson's fleet. These shells are similar to the ones used at Manila, which were also made in this city, and proved so destructive. Work is also being rushed on smaller size projectiles for use by the army about to invade Cuba, and there is no possibility of the army or navy being short in their supplies of these munitions of war.

MANY REFUGEES FROM NAVASSA.

The Entire Population of the Island Feared Being Massacred.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 12.—Seventy-five American refugees, the entire population of the Island of Navassa, southeast of Cuba, arrived here this afternoon. They are all men, eleven of them white. They were taken off by the gunboat Castine.

Navassa Island is owned by the Baltimore Phosphate Company, and the Americans employed by the owners of the island [illegible] massacre by the Spaniards.

SUICIDE OF A SPANISH SPY.

George Downing Hanged Himself in His Cell with a Towel and Silk Handkerchief.

FELT SURE OF CONVICTION.

The Prisoner Was Accused of Furnishing Information Concerning the Conduct of the War to Senor Polo at Toronto.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—George Downing alias Rawlings, the man arrested last Sunday under suspicion of being a spy in the service of Spain, hanged himself at the Washington Barracks to-day shortly after 9 o'clock. A towel and a silk handkerchief were used as the instruments of death. The guard who paced back and forth through the corridor had seen Downing a few minutes before sitting on his cot reading a magazine. When he returned the alleged spy was found hanging from a bar across the top of his cell. The noose had been prepared with the skill of a professional hangman, the knot being just below the ear. When discovered life was not yet extinct, and the surgeon and steward were called. Their efforts to preserve his life, however, were futile and Downing soon expired.

Yesterday he gave evidences of breaking down, and, after speaking of his coming trial, the certainty of conviction and his lack of friends, he collapsed completely and wept. The officer in command of the barracks talked with him and acceded to his request that he be permitted to write to his mother in England. The letter, he was promised, should be sent if it contained no improper information. After the talk with the officer he became calm and even cheerful. He did not act in an unusual manner during the night, and this morning behaved as usual up to the time of his death.

The corpse was removed to the morgue at 2 o'clock, and in the absence of relatives in this country it is not yet known what disposition will be made of the body. The guards in charge of the prisoner walked the length of the corridor every fifteen minutes, and every one near him was under instructions to keep him under surveillance. He watched his opportunity, however, and during the few minutes when no one was near put an end to his life.

Downing was an Englishman by birth, and thirty-three years of age, and prior to coming here had been yeoman of the Brooklyn, from which ship he was discharged because of suspicion attaching to his loyalty and because he could not get along with the men. He swore to be revenged, and, coming to Washington, it is said, came into communication with one of the Spanish attachés, who hired him to furnish Señor Polo and his subordinates information. He fell under the suspicion of Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service, who had him traced to Toronto, where, it is said, he delivered information to a member of the former Spanish Legation in Washington. Later a letter addressed to Montreal was intercepted which contained promises of further information. He was arrested Saturday night by Chief Wilkie, and a search of his rooms revealed evidence which those who made the arrest expressed confidence would convict him. It was thought at first that he would be tried by court-martial, but later it became a question whether or not the civil courts would have jurisdiction, and this puzzling law point was before the Attorney General for decision.

NAHANT AT TOMPKINSVILLE.

The Monitor Leaves the Navy Yard and the Prairie May Sail Away To-day.

The monitor Nahant, with a crew composed of members of the First Battalion New York Naval Militia, and commanded by Lieut. Clayton S. Richman left the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon and proceeded under her own steam to the Government anchorage off Tompkinsville. She will remain there until ordered to another anchorage by Admiral Erben of the patrol fleet.

It was stated at the yard that the Prairie, manned by the Massachusetts naval militia, will leave the yard to-day and will join the North Atlantic patrol fleet under Commodore Howell.

The Topeka is rapidly being got ready for service. The mounts for her guns have arrived at the yard and are now being put in place. There are to be six five-inch, four three-pounders, and four one-pounders in the vessel's armament. She was originally meant to carry six 4.7-inch guns.

The yacht Aileen is in Dry Dock No. 1. All her deck houses, cabins, and interior woodwork have been torn out and she will have instead a steel deckhouse. She is to be protected with ¾-inch steel plates in the same way that the Mayflower, Corsair, Sovereign, and other yachts were.

Another arrival at the yard yesterday was the British steamer Scindia, which is to be fitted out as a transport. The collier Abarenda was taken out of the dry dock and was placed alongside the collier Kingtor. An unnamed collier was put in the dock vacated by the Abarenda.

Several mates and Captains have been examined at the yard as to their qualifications for positions as officers in the navy during the last few days, but it was stated at the yard yesterday that none of them had been assigned to duty. A prominent naval officer said that those who had passed the examination and received commissions, while not yet assigned to duty, will draw pay from the date of their commissions.

The Resolute is still taking on stores, and will be ready for service on Monday.

DYNAMITE IN COAL AT SALEM.

Suspicions of Spies Aroused as the Fuel Was for the Government.

SALEM, N. J., May 12.—While unloading a car of coal at one of the glass factories in this city to-day the workmen discovered a large can of dynamite. It was at first supposed that it had been left in the coal by miners by a mistake, but those who are in a position to know say it is not the kind of material used in blasting at the mines.

An investigation has developed the fact that the lot of coal from which this can was taken was purchased by the Government, but was not used at once, and the coal companies bought it back for use in filling rush orders. There is a strong suspicion that the placing of the dynamite in the coal was the work of Spanish spies at the mines. This is the second can of dynamite that has been discovered at the factory.

ORDERED FROM CARDENAS.

Ship Folsjo Was Not Allowed to Load Her Full Cargo.

The Danish steamship Folsjo, in command of Capt. Bull, loaded with raw sugar, arrived yesterday afternoon and tied up at the foot of South Fourth Street, Brooklyn. She had on board 5,000 bags of raw sugar, consigned to the Havemeyer Refining Company. She left Cardenas April 23 under compulsion. Her cargo was to be 20,000 bags, but on the 22d the Spanish Government ordered her to leave within twenty-four hours, and that was all the cargo she could get aboard.

First Mate S. Johannsen said: "The reason they said we had to get out was that the harbor was to be mined at once. The night we sailed three schooners containing large crews of Spaniards, and laden with mines, sailed out to two small coral reef islands at the mouth of the harbor. The Spaniards escorted us out of the harbor, but would not give us any clearance papers, declaring that they had no time to issue them. When we reached the open sea we spoke the American men-of-war, and were advised to go to Key West for qualification papers, which we did."

Johannsen said the suffering among the reconcentrados and the poorer class of Spaniards, as well as the soldiers in Cardenas, was terrible.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

MAY COURT-MARTIAL WATSON.

Major Cochran Says the Thirteenth's Colonel Is Ready and Willing to Stand Trial.

The company rooms at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory were thronged with the members of the ill-fated regiment last night. The all-absorbing topic was the probable outcome of the orders of Gov. Black.

The gun racks present a desolate appearance, as only twelve rifles are left. The last of the equipment was taken from the armory at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, nothing being left but a few uniforms and guns used by the men who left for camp yesterday afternoon.

Major George Cochran said last night that he could not see any possible change in the order issued by Gov. Black to disband the regiment. He said:

"It is impossible for the members of the regiment to expect any other result. The only possible change that could be made would be to have Col. Watson stand a court-martial in order to save the regiment. He is ready and willing to stand trial, and I hope that this will be accomplished."

Between fifty and sixty recruits, in command of Capt. W. A. Turpin and Sergt. A. F. Dorney, left the Flatbush Avenue Station at 10:52 yesterday morning for Camp Black. The men were all equipped with the State service uniform, and were fully armed. They will be added to the battalion now at the camp.

Col. E. E. Britton, who superintended the taking of the equipments last night, made a serious mistake by taking the campaign hats. These hats are personal property, and could not be taken without the consent of the owners. The men are very mad over their disappearance and threaten the Colonel with dire results. Sergt. Robert McGrath, son of ex-Adjt. Gen. McGrath, said that he intended swearing out a warrant for Col. Britton's arrest.

It was rumored at the armory last night that Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast had selected Col. Austen to reorganize the regiment. Col. Austen refused to discuss the matter, and a confirmation of the report could not be obtained.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner issued a statement yesterday that in his opinion the act of ordering the regiment to volunteer as a regiment, at any time or place, was not lawful. He further said that the action of volunteering is a personal matter, and that no authority can demand men to volunteer. The men did not disobey the orders issued by Col. Watson, but Watson disobeyed the orders issued by Gen. Tillinghast. Therefore, he says, it is not lawful to punish a regiment, of such good standing as the Thirteenth, when the fault rests entirely with the superior officer.

Borough-President Grout sent a telegram to Gov. Black yesterday morning saying it was the general sentiment in Brooklyn that, if consistent with military discipline, the execution of the order disbanding the Thirteenth Regiment be stayed, pending an inquiry to determine whether the fault be that of the regiment or that of its commanding officer.

Lightship to Distribute Supplies.

Some surprise was manifested in maritime circles when the Diamond Shoal Lightship was reported coming into the harbor of New York. She is the fine new steam vessel which was placed off the dangerous Hatteras reefs last year. It was reported that she had been brought in for fear of her capture by Spaniards, and that the Nantucket light vessel would also be brought in. Inquiry at the lighthouse station on Staten Island, yesterday elicited the information that the tender America having been transferred to the Navy Department, the Diamond Shoal light vessel had been ordered to New York to load supplies for distribution along the coast, and that no other significance attached to her coming. Had she simply been ordered in as a matter of safety she would not have come way up the coast to New York.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Gen. A. W. Greely, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—E. W. Both, Philadelphia.

GERLACH—Col. E. R. Warner, United States Army, Washington.

MANHATTAN—A. H. Scales, United States Navy; Commodore M. A. Bourke, H. M. S. Cordelia.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Abercrombie, C., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; A. Abercrombie, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Baer & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Bloom, dry goods and notions; Belvedere House.

Case & Ruggles, Cortland, N. Y.; M. A. Case, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Bethel, dress goods and prints; P. B. Bethel, dress goods; E. B. Clark, white goods; J. W. Keister, dress goods; R. C. O'Brien, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Church Company, A. M., The, Troy, N. Y.; Miss L. Callaghan, gloves; 52 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Petersburg, Va.; C. Cohen, furnishing goods; 392 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. O'Brien, buttons; L. G. McIntosh, hosiery; Sinclair House.

Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. E. Lambert, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. McCabe, notions; Hotel Vendome.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. J. McDonough, white goods; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Kleinhaus, H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Kleinhaus, woolens; Holland House.

Larrabee, B. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. L. Philips, ribbons; Hotel Manhattan.

Lemmon & Gale Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; H. G. Buckingham, cloaks and suits; 258 Church Street; Westminster Hotel.

Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; C. C. Cloutte, linens and white goods; 45 Lispenard Street.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. McCarthy, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

McKean, Eilers & Co., Austin, Texas; G. Massie, notions; 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Me.; A. G. Rollins, ribbons and silks; Hotel Manhattan.

Reid & Hughes, Norwich, Conn.; A. Reid, notions and furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street.

Rines Company, The, Bangor, Me.; G. P. Gould, dry goods; Mr. Nickerson, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum Brothers, Cumberland, Md.; S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces; Hotel Vendome.

Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. W. Brant, white goods and laces; G. Shorten, silks; 196 West Broadway; Stuart House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, blankets and linens; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hoffman House.

Waxelbaum Company, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, notions; Hotel Metropole.

White, J. B., Dry Goods Company, Augusta, Ga.; A. B. Von Kamp, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; J. M. Buzzell, dress goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, dry goods; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1:30 A. M.—912 Eighth Avenue; Mrs. Nolan; damage slight.

5:30 P. M.—59 East Sixty-sixth Street; J. Alterheimer; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—16½ Dover Street; Andrew J. Sullivan; damage, $150.

8:00 P. M.—24 Bradhurst Avenue; Carr & Lockings; damage, $25.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Assistant Judge Advocate General, will proceed to join his station at Chicago.

The following-named civilian employes now at headquarters of the army will accompany Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army, to Tampa, Fla., and such other places as he may designate for temporary duty: John Wahlin, N. E. Dawson, A. C. G. Williams Foote, Thomas Morris, Isaac A. Scott, and James Williams.

Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, having completed the duty for which he was ordered to Washington, will return to Mobile, accompanied by his authorized aides, Major George Andrews, Assistant Adjutant General, and First Lieut. James K. Thompson, Twenty-third Infantry, and resume command of the United States troops at that place.

Capt. Andrew G. C. Quay, Assistant Quartermaster, is relieved from duty in the office of the Quartermaster General and will proceed without delay to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Commanding General of troops there for assignment to duty as assistant to Major G. W. Pope, Quartermaster at that place.

First Lieut. Walter A. Thurston, Sixteenth Infantry, and First Lieut. Henry Kirby, Tenth Infantry, will report to Col. John N. Andrews, Twelfth Infantry, President of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., at such time as they may be required by the board for examination as to their fitness for promotion.

Second Lieut. John F. Preston, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, ordered to report for examination before the board convened at Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, Ga., to determine his fitness for promotion, has his orders revoked.

W. & J. Sloane
are now offering an extensive line of
AXMINSTER,
VELVET and
TAPESTRY
CARPETINGS,
at exceedingly LOW PRICES to suit the most economical.
Broadway & 19th St.

Second Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, Eighth Cavalry, is detailed as Acting Assistant Quartermaster in connection with the inspection and purchase of horses for the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Melvin Grigsby, Third United States Volunteer Cavalry.

Edward T. Comegys, Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and will report to Major Gen. John R. Brooke, commanding Provisional Corps, Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga National Park, for assignment to duty as Acting Medical Purveyor for the supply of troops stationed at that point.

Second Lieut. Halstead Dorey, Fourth Infantry, will be relieved from duty with the Twenty-third Infantry upon the receipt of this order by his commanding officer, and will join his company.

Major James W. Pope, Quartermaster, will make such journeys on official business between Tampa and Port Tampa, Fla., as may be actually necessary in connection with his duties pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department at those places.

Post Chaplain Patrick J. Hart will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding United States troops at Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty with Second Infantry.

Second Lieut. George H. McManus, Third Artillery, will proceed at once to join his battery (A) at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Post Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann will report to the commanding General United States troops at Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty with the Fourth Infantry.

Post Chaplain Leslie R. Groves will report to Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding United States troops, at Tampa, Fla., for assignment to duty with the Eighth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Watson, Nineteenth Infantry, will be relieved from duty at Fort Brady, Mich., when his services at that post can be spared by his department commander, and will then proceed to join his company.

Transfers in the Fourth Infantry: Capt. John W. Bubb from Company H to Company I, Capt. Henry Seton from Company I to Company H.

First Lieut. Charles C. Walcutt, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, now at Columbus, Ohio, and First Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, First Artillery, now at Highland Park, Ill., will proceed to Indianapolis for the purpose of inspecting horses to be purchased for the light batteries of volunteers, and on completing the duty will return to their proper stations.

Capt. Charles A. Varnum, Seventh Cavalry, and First Lieut. George H. Stockle, Eighth Cavalry, after completing the duty assigned them will proceed to Denver, for the purpose of inspecting horses for the troops of the volunteer regiment commanded by Col. Jay L. Torrey, Second United States Volunteer Cavalry, to be recruited in Colorado.

The board of officers convened at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion, is dissolved.

Orders of April 30 relating to Capt. James N. Allison, Commissary of Subsistence, are revoked.

First Lieut. Ralph Harrison, Second Cavalry, is relieved from duty at the State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., and will join his troop.

Capt. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from duty with the National Guard of Maryland, and will join his company.

First Lieut. James A. Ryan, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from further duty with the pack train, and will proceed to join his regiment.

James Hylant, messenger, is assigned as messenger to the Acting Inspector General at the Department of Dakota, St. Paul, in place of W. J. Wilson, messenger, now on field service with Major Gen. James F. Wade.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Frederick S. Dewey will proceed from Oklahoma City to Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

Capt. William E. Dougherty, First Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the Hoopa Valley Agency, California, and upon transfer of the agency property and funds to his successor, will join his regiment.

Navy.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons is detached from the Minneapolis and ordered home on sick leave for three months.

Lieut. J. M. Robinson is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Lieut. Commander R. R. Ingersoll is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to command the Hist.

Lieut. H. S. Knapp is detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Dorothea as executive officer.

Passed Assistant Engineer De W. C. Redgrave is detached from duty at Harrisburg, Penn., and ordered to the Yankton.

Passed Assistant Engineer J. C. Leonard is detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Dorothea.

Commander T. Perry is ordered to the Lancaster.

Lieut. J. Franklin, retired, is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Lieut. Commander W. H. Webb, retired, is ordered to the Franklin, May 21.

Lieut. F. E. Upton, retired, is ordered to the Bureau of Navigation.

Chief Engineer D. Smith, retired, is ordered to the Paxton Rolling Mills, Harrisburg, Penn.

Lieut. J. W. Hagenman is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. Watts, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. S. L. Graham, retired, is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Lieut. H. Cobb, retired, is detached from the Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the War Board.

Boatswain C. F. Pierce is relieved of receiving duty and ordered to return to Annapolis.

Carpenter K. M. A. Mahony is ordered to the League Island Navy Yard.

Chief Engineer G. E. Tower, retired, is ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Boatswain J. Nash, retired, is ordered to the Boston Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. Daily, retired, is ordered to the Key West Naval Station.

Lieut. Commander S. Hubbard, retired, is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Naval Cadet C. L. Poor is appointed watch and division officer on the New Orleans.

Lieut. F. L. Chapin is ordered to the Lancaster.

The following Naval Cadets are appointed Ensigns: Jonas H. Holden, Thomas Craven, Charles L. Poor, Ralph Earle, Andrew E. Kalbach, Ralph E. Walker, Daniel W. Wurtsbaugh, Ivan C. Wettengell, Charles M. Tozer, Wat. T. Cluverius, Duncan M. Wood, Leigh C. Palmer, Thomas A. Kearney, Arthur Macarthur, Frank E. Ridgeley, Dudley W. Knox, Charles E. Gilpin, Mark St. C. Ellis, Edward McCauley, Jr., Earl P. Jessop, John H. Hays, Henry C. Mustin, and Roland I. Curtin.

A. Bronson, Jr., United States Marine Corps, was appointed Second Lieutenant May 6, and commissioned May 9.

Charles L. Leiper was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

Gatewood S. Lincoln was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

Edward T. Fitzgerald was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

H. O. Bissett was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

Albert W. Marshall was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

Kenneth G. Castleman was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

William L. Littlefield was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

Pope Washington was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

George B. Rice was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

James B. Henry was appointed Assistant Engineer May 6, and commissioned May 9.

J. H. Cunts of Hoboken, N. J., is appointed Acting Ensign.

William L. Beers of 253 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, is appointed Acting Ensign.

T. L. Madge of 373 Broome Street, New York, is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

W. H. Elliott of Newcastle, Ind., is appointed Acting Lieutenant.

S. N. Kane is appointed Acting Lieutenant, and ordered to the St. Paul.

Acting Lieut. R. Osborne's order detaching him from the St. Paul and ordering him to the Sterling is revoked.

Acting Lieut. H. Dixon's order detaching him from the St. Paul and ordering him to the Sterling is revoked.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Branford is ordered to the New York Navy Yard on the matter of the Gloucester.

Acting Lieut. E. C. Weeks is ordered to the Coast Signal Service at Washington.

Acting Lieut. F. B. Anderson is ordered to the Coast Signal Service at Washington.

I. Harris of 39 Whitehall Street, New York, is appointed Acting Lieutenant Commander.

WAR TAX BILL REPORTED

Bond and Certificate of Indebtedness Features Stricken Out in Senate Finance Committee.

A GREENBACK ISSUE PROVIDED

Coinage of the Silver Seigniorage and Taxes on Corporations and Other Concerns—Stamp Taxes and Penalties.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate Committee on Finance to-day concluded its consideration of the War Revenue bill after a two weeks' sitting, and Senator Allison reported it to the Senate at 4 o'clock. The bill will be taken up for consideration by the Senate, the Senate finally adjourning with that understanding.

The bill shows that all the provisions in the House bill for the issuance of bonds and certificates of indebtedness were stricken out, and Mr. Allison in reporting the measure made a minority report giving authority for the bond issue. The amendment inserted at the instance of the Democrats for the issuance of greenbacks is as follows:

> That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed, for the purpose of meeting and defraying the expenditures made necessary by reason of the existing war against Spain, to prepare and issue, on the credit of the United States of America, from time to time, as the same may be needed during the next fiscal year, United States legal-tender notes to the amount of $150,000,000, which notes shall be of like denominations and of the same legal-tender quality, and shall be payable and redeemable and reissuable in the same manner as the $346,000,000 of such notes now outstanding, as described and mentioned in the act of Congress of May 31, 1878, said notes when first issued to be expended only upon the war account aforesaid, and said notes shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

The Silver Seigniorage.

The provision for the coinage of the silver seigniorage is as follows:

> That the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately cause to be coined, as fast and as soon as possible, into standard silver dollars, which shall be of like weight and fineness, and of like legal-tender quality as those provided for under existing law, the silver bullion now held in the Treasury, being the amount of the gain or seigniorage derived from the puchases of silver bullion by the Treasury under the Act of July 14, 1890, amounting to the sum of forty-two millions of dollars; said moneys so coined to be immediately available for payment of expenditures on account of the present war with Spain. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby further authorized to immediately issue, in advance of the coinage of said seigniorage aforesaid, silver certificates of similar design and denominations and of the same quality, payable and redeemable in like manner as those authorized by, in such sums as may, from time to time, be needed for, said war expenditures, not exceeding in all the total amount of said seigniorages held in the Treasury.

The provision inserted at the instance of the Democratic members of the committee, and which has during the consideration of the bill been known as the corporation tax, is much broader in its scope than this description would lead one to believe. The first paragraph of this provision is as follows:

Tax on Public Carriers.

> Every person, firm, company, or corporation owning or possessing or having the care or management of any railroad, street railroad, sleeping car, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canalboat, or other vessel, or any stage coach or other vehicle, except hacks or carriages not running on continuous routes, engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or freight for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, shall be subject to and pay a special annual excise tax equivalent to one-fourth of 1 percentum of the gross receipts from passengers, mails, shippers, or freighters of any such railroad, street railroad, sleeping car, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canalboat, or other vessel, or such stage coach or other vehicle: Provided, that the assessment hereby made shall not include any amount for the receipts for the transportation of persons, freight, or mails between the United States and any foreign port, but such tax shall be rated for the transportation of persons, freight, or mails from a port within the United States through a foreign territory to a port within the United States and shall be assessed upon and collected from persons, firms, companies, or corporations within the United States receiving hire or pay for such transportation of persons, freight, or mails.

Telephones and Express Business.

A like tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts is imposed on "any person, firm, company, or corporation carrying on or doing an express business"; also on any person, &c., "owning or possessing or having the care or management of any telegraphic or telephone line"; also on life, fire, machine, or accident insurance or companies for the security and assurance of employers against losses by employes, all of which are to pay on the basis of premiums and assessments collected and the duties accruing, like taxes to be paid by foreign companies doing business in the United States; also on persons, &c., furnishing gas or electric light, electric power, steam heat, steam power, refining sugar or refining petroleum.

Tax on Corporations.

Then follows the provisions for a tax on corporations, giving the exemptions, which is as follows:

> That every corporation doing business in the United States, whether chartered under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory of the United States or any foreign country, shall pay a special annual excise tax, and said tax shall be the equivalent of one-fourth of 1 per centum of the whole amount of the gross receipts of such corporations derived from such business; provided, that this section shall not apply to any corporation that is subjected to excise tax under Section — of this act, nor to religious, educational, benevolent, eleemosynary, or cemetery corporations, municipal or other public corporations, fraternal beneficiary societies or orders or associations operating upon the lodge system and providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, and other benefits to the members of such societies, orders, or associations and dependents of such members, building and loan associations, which make loans only to their shareholders; nor shall corporations which buy and sell raw or unmanufactured domestic agricultural products be required to pay any tax with respect to such dealings, except as otherwise provided in this act.

Excise Tax on Banks.

Another paragraph in this portion of the bill imposes an excise tax on banks as follows:

> Every person, bank, association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of banking shall pay a special excise tax, which shall be equal to one-forty-eighth of 1 per centum each month upon the average amount of the deposits of money subject to payment by check or draft, represented by certificate of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day.

Persons affected by these provisions are required to make monthly returns. Evasions of payment for ten days are punished by the addition of 10 per cent., and for attempts at knowing evasions a penalty of $1,000 is provided.

Taking up the bill at the beginning the more important amendments are as follows: Stored beer, ale, &c., are exempted from the operations of the act; the discount on the beer tax is increased from 5 to 7½ per cent.; for the House provision for stamps on beer, &c., a simpler one is substituted.

A license is imposed on bankers, &c., as follows:

> On bankers employing a capital of $50,000 or less, $100 for each license, and $2 for each additional $1,000 of capital, savings banks being exempted; brokers, $50; pawnbrokers, $20; commercial brokers, $20; Custom House brokers, $10; foreign insurance agents, $50; proprietors of theatres, museums, concert halls, circuses, $100 each; other public exhibitions, $10; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $5 per table.

Changes in the Tobacco Schedule.

There are a great many changes in the tobacco schedule. The tax on manufactured tobacco, snuff, &c., is increased from 12 cents to 16 cents per pound; the tax on cigars weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand is reduced from $4 to $3.50 per thousand; on small cigars from $2 to $1; on cigarettes from $2 to $1.50 per thousand. The House provision taxing tobacco on hand is stricken out. There is a reduction of the tax of tobacco dealers, manufacturers, &c., whose annual sales fall below $50,000, to $6, from the House rate, which was $12, and the tobacco peddlers are exempted from the operations of the act. There are also similar reductions on the licenses of cigar manufacturers.

The penalty for a violation of Section 4, relating to adhesive stamps, is increased so as to make the offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $500 or imprisonment for a year, or both. Failure to cancel stamps is also made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of $50 or by imprisonment for six months. The paragraph authorizing private dies is stricken out. Imprisonment is also added as one of the penalties for issuing or accepting unstamped documents. Indeed, this addition is made to almost all the provisions for violating any portion of [illegible] far more stringent than it was as it came from the House.

Building and Loan Associations.

The proviso attached to Section 18, exempting building and loan associations, was amended so as to read as follows:

> That stock and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock does not exceed $10,000 and building and loan associations which make loans only to their members are exempt from the tax herein provided.

The provision in Section 17 relating to telegraphic messages, which in the House bill exempted free and press messages, is amended so as to include these by making the provision apply to all messages.

The penalty for making, selling, or removing for consumption or sale drugs, medicines, preparations, &c., contrary to the provisions of Schedule B, without affixing a stamp, is increased from a fine of $100 to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for six months. The penalties for all violations of Schedule B are made much more strict. The bill is also so amended as to provide for a tax on prescriptions.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is empowered to procure stamps from private persons until January, 1899, when they can be supplied by the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. The changes made in Schedule A, relating to stamp taxes, indicate that the committee devoted very careful attention to it, and as a consequence almost every line is changed.

Stamp Tax Proviso.

After the first paragraph of this schedule the following is inserted as a proviso:

> That in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership by transfer certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale to which the stamp shall be affixed and every bill or memorandum of sale before mentioned shall show the date thereof, the name of the sellers, the amount of the sale, and the matter or thing to which it refers.
>
> Any person or persons violating or seeking to evade this provision shall upon conviction be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.
>
> Upon each sale, contract, agreement, or other evidence of a sale of any products or merchandise at any Exchange or Board of Trade, either for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value of said sale 1 cent, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100 1 per cent.

A proviso is added requiring stamps to the necessary amount to be affixed to the bill, memorandum, or other evidence of sale. The penalty is the same as the previous proviso.

Exemption of Bank Checks Killed.

The House exemption of bank checks under $20 is stricken out, leaving all checks, drafts, &c., subject to the stamp of 2 cents. The rate on domestic bills of exchange of less than $100 is reduced to 2 cents, and 2 cents is added to this rate for each additional $100. This provision is made applicable to Post Office money orders. The rate on foreign bills of exchange is made double the rate levied on domestic exchange. A uniform rate of 1 cent is required on all bills of lading, manifests, receipts, &c., for packages issued by railroad, steamboat, express companies, &c. A tax of 1 cent is also imposed upon conversation over telephone lines where the charge exceeds 15 cents.

The rate on indemnifying bonds is increased from 25 to 50 cents. The proviso for taxing deeds of conversion is changed so as to make the rate 50 cents when the consideration is below $500, and adding 50 cents for each additional $500.

A uniform rate of 1 cent is made on telegraphic dispatches, the official dispatches of telegraph and railroad companies, and official Government dispatches being the only exceptions.

Life Insurance Rate Increased.

The rate on ordinary life insurance policies is increased from 2 cents on the $100 to 10 cents. On fire insurance companies the rate is fixed at half a cent of each dollar of the premium, and the same rate is made in the premiums of casualty, fidelity, and guarantee companies. The tax on mortgages of less than $1,500 in amount is fixed at 25 cents, and a like sum added for each additional $500.

The paragraph requiring a tax on powers of attorney is so modified as to exempt those given by ex-soldiers in the collection of pension and other claims against the Government. The requirement for a tax on probate and administrative proceedings regarding wills is also eliminated. On general receipts a uniform rate of 1 cent is made.

Trade marks are included in the taxable articles in Schedule B, relating largely to druggists' proprietary articles. There are slight changes in all the rates under this schedule. Mineral waters are entirely exempted from the operations of the act, as are all wines except those bottled, and on these the House rate is reduced one-half, being 1 cent on pint bottles and 2 cents on quart bottles. Special provision is made that on all the articles in this schedule it shall only be necessary to affix the stamp when they are sold. A drawback equal to the internal revenue tax is to be allowed on articles of this class which are exported.

Taxes on Legacies of Over $5,000.

The tax on legacies does not require payment where the bequest is less than $5,000. On legacies between $5,000 and $25,000 the rate of taxation is scheduled, in accordance with the proximity of relationship between the testator and the heirs, from 75 cents to $5 on each $100, with a proviso that legacies passing by will or by law to the husband or wife of the person died possessed, shall be exempt from tax.

In cases where the legacy is more than $25,000 and less than $100,000, the above tax is multiplied by one and a half; between $100,000 and $500,000, multiplied by two; between $500,000 and $1,000,000, multiplied by two and a half, and where it exceeds $1,000,000, multiplied by three.

The act is made to take effect on the day next preceding its passage.

Republican Minority Report.

The Republicans decided to make a minority report recommending the retention of the bond feature and also the provision for time certificates, but reducing the amount of the bonds and changing the language of both provisions. As offered they are as follows:

> That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The Bond Section.

It is provided that the certificates of indebtedness shall first be offered at popular subscription that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall not exceed $100,000,000, and that at least $50,000,000 of certificates shall be issued before bonds shall be issued. The bond section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $300,000,000, or so much thereof as he may deem necessary to meet the expenses of the war, and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds at not less than par, in denominations of $25 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at any time after ten years and payable in twenty years, and bearing interest at 3 per cent. The bonds are not taxable. The bonds shall be offered as a popular loan, no commissions shall be paid thereon, and, in allotting the bonds and certificates, the subscriptions of individuals, beginning with the lowest amounts, shall be first allotted.

60,000 BOND SALE AGENCIES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Treasury Department believes that the bond issue, if Congress authorizes one, ought to be a popular loan in every sense. There will be no syndicate operations. It is proposed to have a perfectly straightforward, simple, and easily understood system in disposing of the bonds, which will permit every person in the country who has $25 or more to make an investment in the loan.

Never before in the history of this country, and probably in the history of any other country, have such comprehensive plans for offering an issue of securities to the whole people been worked out. Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, who has direct charge of the matter, has already in hand plans which will result, if Congress authorizes the loan, in establishing over 60,000 agencies for the disposal of the bonds. Every difficulty that would be likely to prove a hamper in preventing people not used to financial operations from investing their money has been considered and removed, and it will be as easy for the ordinary man to subscribe to the bonds as it would for him to make a remittance for any ordinary commercial purpose.

The Treasury Department has already organized extensive facilities for popular subscriptions throughout the country. Every little town which has a money-order Post Office will have an agency of the Treasury. There are 22,000 of them. There are over 16,000 banks and bankers who will be asked to act without compensation. Many of them have already tendered their services without charge, and those who have not will be asked to do likewise. The great express companies have generously and patriotically come forward with offers of their extensive facilities. The department will avail itself of the services of their 23,000 agencies. The 22,000 newspapers of the country will be asked to co-operate with the Secretary in disseminating information intended to give a better understanding of the nature and characteristics of Government bonds.

Every man, no matter how remotely situated, will be reached by these means and given the opportunity to subscribe. Thousands of posters will be distributed, calling attention to the features of the loan, and blanks for subscriptions will be placed in the hands of each of the agencies named, with full instructions as to the method of procedure in subscribing for the bonds. With the present organization, a week will suffice to bring to the attention of practically every citizen of the country full information concerning the loan.

It is intended, so far as possible, to make the matter of payment easy to the purchaser. Remittances covering payments will be accepted in any manner which the subscriber pleases—that is, in currency, bank drafts, checks, Post Office money orders, and express money orders. Already evidences are making their appearance that the loan, if authorized, will be placed rapidly.

Inquiries as to subscriptions are pouring into the Treasury, not alone from the great moneyed institutions of the country, but from hundreds of patriotic citizens having from $25 to $1,000 to invest, and who welcome the opportunity to assist in the prosecution of the war and at the same time secure a safe and attractive investment for small savings. It is safe to say that no previous popular loan has ever had that feature so well developed, nor has the department heretofore had such far-reaching facilities for getting the bonds directly into the hands of the people. The number and character of the agencies through which the people will be reached are approximately as follows:

National banks, 3,600; money-order Post Offices, 22,000; banks and bankers, 13,000; Adams Express Company, 4,750; United States Express Company, 4,500; American Express Company, 5,000; Southern Express Company, 3,015; Wells, Fargo & Co., 3,000; Pacific Express Company, 2,000; total, 60,865.

ALL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

The Senate Passes a Bill Relieving Persons Who at One Time Rebelled Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate today passed without debate a bill offered by Mr. Stewart (Sil., Nev.,) removing all disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution upon persons who were at one time engaged in rebellion against the United States. The bill provides as follows:

"All disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States upon persons on account of having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States and on account of having given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, are hereby removed."

HAWAII MAY BE ANNEXED.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs Votes to Report Favorably on the Proposition.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, by a vote of 10 to 4, to-day agreed on the Newlands resolution for the immediate annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. An order was adopted limiting the time within which the views of both the majority and minority are to be submitted to the House next Tuesday. Until then the question will not be brought up in the House, though after the expiration of that period the measure will be pressed.

The committee was in session almost two hours. There was a struggle by the Democratic minority against action. Mr. Williams (Dem., Miss.,) offered a substitute guaranteeing the independence of the islands, which was voted down. The majority pointed out that the establishment of a protectorate over the islands, as the substitute practically contemplated, involved manifold more complications with other nations, more expense, more trouble, and more responsibilities generally than a straightforward act of annexation could bring about. After a continued discussion the vote was taken, as follows:

For annexation: Hitt, (Ill.,) Adams, (Penn.,) Heatwole, (Minn.,) Cousins, (Iowa,) William Alden Smith, (Mich.,) Gillette, (Mass.,) Pearson, (N. C.,) Quigg, (N. Y.,) all Republicans; Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) and Newlands, (Sil., Nev.)

Against annexation: Dinsmore, (Ark.,) Clark, (Mo.,) Howard, (Ga.,) Williams, (Miss.,) all Democrats. Mr. Henry, (Ind.,) who was for annexation, was absent.

The Newlands resolution agreed on by the committee, after setting out that the Republic of Hawaii had signified its consent to cede absolutely and without reserve to the United States all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and also to cede and transfer to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public property there, declares that the said cession is accepted, ratified, and confirmed, "and that the said Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies be and they are hereby annexed as part of the territory of the United States."

The resolution, the terms of which already have been published, was agreed on without change. Opponents of the resolution concede its passage by the House.

ARBITRATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Measure to Harmonize Railways and Their Employes Has Passed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate today passed the Railway Arbitration bill by a vote of 47 to 3. Those against the bill were Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) and Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)

Mr. Kyle (Ind., S. D.,) secured the adoption of an amendment providing that in cases where the employes are not members of a labor organization a majority of them may have the right to select their arbitrator.

The amendment offered by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) providing that no injunctions should be issued against laborers to compel them to work against their will, was agreed to, as was also an amendment offered by Mr. Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) that no employe should be compelled against his will to perform personal services.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered an amendment providing that no statute shall be construed as permitting the equitable jurisdiction of the courts of the United States to be invoked, except through the Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Allen explained that if the amendment were adopted either the corporations or their employes could not secure injunctions without first laying the question before the Attorney General.

Mr. Sewell antagonized the amendment, maintaining that neither the employes nor the corporations ought to be limited in their right to appeal to the courts. The amendment was defeated without division.

An amendment offered by Mr. Turner (Pop., Wash.,) was adopted, providing that employes not members of a labor organization shall assent in writing to the arbitration and to the award under it.

All other efforts to amend the measure were futile.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Large Attendance at Spring Meeting of the New Jersey Body.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., May 12.—The Spring meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs convened in the Park Avenue Baptist Church this morning. Two hundred delegates were present, representing the seventy-three active clubs in the State. The church had been decorated with American flags and tri-colored bunting, and a patriotic air was given the assemblage when Mrs. Fannie Crosby, the blind hymn writer, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," the delegates joining in the chorus.

Miss Vermilye of Englewood, Chairman of the committee agitating the preservation of the Palisades, reported that very little effective work had been done with the lawmakers, although great public interest in the subject had been aroused. Addresses were made by Dr. Mary E. Green, Mrs. William G. Shailer, Mrs. Candace Wheeler, and Miss Mary M. Leland, who read a paper written by Henry M. Maxson, Chairman of the New Jersey Audubon Society, on "A Plea for Birds."

MORE VOLUNTEER OFFICERS

President McKinley Sends the Names of Conspicuous Americans to the Senate.

NEW YORK WELL REPRESENTED

Inspectors General, Assistant Adjutant Generals, Quartermasters, and Commissaries of Subsistence in the List.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a long list of appointments to places in the army, in the Inspector Generals, Adjutant Generals, Quartermaster Generals, and Commissary General of Subsistence Departments, most of whom were army officers promoted from positions below those they are to occupy. With each list, however, came a number of civilians, many of whom are familiar persons to a large number of public men. G. Creighton Webb of New York, a brother of Dr. W. Seward Webb, and Russell B. Harrison of Indiana, the son of ex-President Harrison, were made Inspectors General with the rank of Major. George H. Hopkins of Michigan and John A. Logan, Jr., of Illinois were made Assistant Adjutants General. Logan had endeavored to be made a Colonel of Illinois volunteers, but Gov. Tanner could not find a place for him.

William A. Wadsworth of New York was the only civilian made Quartermaster with the rank of Major. At the end of a long list of army officers promoted to be Assistant Adjutants General with the rank of Captain, were Joseph Benson Foraker, Jr., the son of Senator Foraker, and Putnam Bradlee Strong of New York. The list of Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain included a strong political contingent of twenty-seven, mostly "sons," among them being James R. Hosmer, William R. Harper, George G. Bailey, and Haldeman P. Young of New York; Abraham S. Bickham of Ohio, son of the late Major Bickham of The Dayton Journal, and Ambrose E. Gonzales, the business manager of The State, Columbia, S. C.

Among those appointed to be Commissaries of Subsistence with the rank of Captain are Richard W. Thompson, Jr., son of the former Secretary of the Navy; Daniel Van Voorhis of Ohio, son of Representative Van Voorhis; Thomas C. Catchings, Jr., son of Representative Catchings of Mississippi; John H. Earle, son of the late Senator Earle of South Carolina, and Frank G. H. Lord of New York.

It is understood that there will be another list, in which members of Congress of both parties will be about equally interested.

The full list of the nominations is as follows:

To be Inspectors General, with the Rank of Major.

Capt. JESSE M. LEE, Ninth United States Infantry.
Capt. HENRY C. WARD, Sixteenth Infantry.
Capt. GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. EARL D. THOMAS, Fifth Cavalry.
Capt. ALEXANDER RODGERS, Fourth Cavalry.
Capt. PHILIP READ, Third Infantry.
Capt. THOMAS WOODRUFF, Fifth Infantry.
Capt. BENJAMIN H. CHEEVER, Sixth Cavalry.
Capt. STEPHEN Y. SEYBURN, Tenth Infantry.
Capt. STEPHEN C. MILLS, Twelfth Infantry.
Capt. HERBERT J. SLOCUM, Seventh Cavalry.
Capt. HARRY C. BENSON, Fourth Cavalry.
Capt. WILLIAM P. DUVALL, First Artillery.
CREIGHTON WEBB, New York.
RUSSELL B. HARRISON of Indiana.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the Rank of Major.

Capt. WALTER S. SCHUYLER, Fifth Cavalry.
Capt. LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Second Artillery.
Capt. WILLIAM W. McCAMMON, Fourteenth Infantry.
Capt. JAMES S. PETTITT, First Infantry.
Capt. ALFRED C. SHARPE, Twenty-second Infantry.
Capt. HUGH L. SCOTT, Seventh Cavalry.
Capt. EDWARD DAVIS, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. F. S. STRONG, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. H. H. SEARGEANT, Second Cavalry.
First Lieut. C. R. EDWARDS, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieut. S. D. STURGIS, Fourth Artillery.
First Lieut. S. R. EBER, Signal Corps.
CAMPBELL E. McMICHAEL of Pennsylvania.
GEORGE H. HOPKINS of Michigan.
JOHN A. LOGAN, Jr., of Illinois.

To be Quartermasters, with the Rank of Major.

Capt. CHARLES G. PENNEY, Sixth Infantry.
Capt. JOHN W. SUMMERHAYES.
Capt. SAMUEL R. JONES.
Capt. MEDAD C. MARTIN.
Capt. OSCAR F. LONG.
Capt. GUY HOWARD.
Capt. FREDERICK VON SCHRADER.
Capt. J. E. SAWYER.
Capt. FREDERICK G. HODGSON.
Capt. JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
Capt. THOMAS CRUSE.
First Lieut. EUGENE F. LADD, Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. WILLIAM A. WADSWORTH of New York.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the Rank of Captain.

First Lieut. E. M. WEAVER, JR., Second Artillery.
First Lieut. F. P. FREMONT, Third Infantry.
First Lieut. C. M. TRUETT, Twenty-first Infantry.
First Lieut. E. S. GREBLE, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. J. H. BEACHAM, Third Infantry.
First Lieut. H. C. CARBAUGH, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. J. C. McDONALD, Tenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. A. L. MILLS, First Cavalry.
First Lieut. C. G. TREAT, Fifth Artillery.
First Lieut. J. A. DAPRAY, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieut. W. F. HANCOCK, Sixth Artillery.
First Lieut. W. H. SMITH, Tenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. JOHN F. MORRISON, Tenth Infantry.
First Lieut. D. A. ALVORD, Tenth Infantry.
First Lieut. H. C. CABELL, Fourteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. GODFREY H. MacDONALD, First Cavalry.
First Lieut. W. H. JOHNSON, Sixteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. J. L. SEHON, Twentieth Infantry.
First Lieut. G. HUTCHESON, Ninth Cavalry.
First Lieut. J. K. THOMPSON, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieut. C. REICHMAN, Ninth Infantry.
First Lieut. C. D. WILCOX, Seventh Artillery.
First Lieut. W. A. HOLBROOK, Seventh Cavalry.
First Lieut. R. E. L. MICHIE, Second Cavalry.
First Lieut. D. B. DEVORE, Twenty-third Infantry.
First Lieut. L. G. BERRY, Seventh Artillery.
First Lieut. S. SEAY, Jr., Fourteenth Infantry.
First Lieut. R. G. PAXTON, Tenth Cavalry.
First Lieut. R. L. HOWZE, Sixth Cavalry.
JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, Jr., of Ohio.
PUTNAM BRADLEE STRONG of New York.

To be Assistant Quartermasters, with the Rank of Captain.

First Lieut. C. B. BAKER, Seventh Infantry.
First Lieut. C. C. WALCUTT, Jr., Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieut. J. A. PENN, Second Infantry.
First Lieut. ULYSSES G. McALEXANDER, Thirteenth Infantry.
HIRAM E. MITCHELL of Oregon.
JOHN S. JEFFERY of Illinois.
WILLIAM D. JENKINS of Texas.
BENJAMIN JOHNSON of California.
JAMES R. HOSMER of New York.
WILLIAM R. HARPER of New York.
G. F. HOLDEN of Minnesota.
H. W. H. NICHOLS of the District of Columbia.
THOMAS H. CAVANAUGH of Michigan.
ELIAS H. PARSONS of Utah.
EDWARD C. McDOWELL of Tennessee.
FRANCIS M. SCHROEDER of the District of Columbia.
ARTHUR THOMPSON of New York.
CHARLES M. AUGUR of Colorado.
WILLIAM K. ALEXANDER of Virginia.
WILLIAM G. BALL of Ohio.
ABRAHAM S. BICKHAM of Ohio.
GEORGE G. BAILEY of New York.
EDWIN F. BARRETT of Minnesota.
BRITON DAVIS of Texas.
C. B. WORTHINGTON of Iowa.
BEVERLY A. READ of Texas.
HARRY S. NEW of Indiana.
FREDERICK BUHER of the District of Columbia.
HALDEMAN P. YOUNG of New York.
AMBROSE E. GONZALES of South Carolina.
LLOYD CARPENTER GRISCOM of Pennsylvania.

To be Commissaries of Subsistence, with the Rank of Captain.

First Lieut. ELI D. HOYLE, Second Artillery.
First Lieut. PARKER W. WEST, Third Cavalry.
First Lieut. O. M. BUNDY, Third Infantry.
First Lieut. ELMER F. TAGGART, Sixth Infantry.
First Lieut. ALEXANDER R. PIPER, Fifteenth Infantry.
Second Lieut. H. E. CLOKE, Sixth Artillery.
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Jr., of Indiana.
DANIEL VAN VOORHIS of Ohio.
E. S. FENTON of Michigan.
SAMUEL B. BOOSS of Ohio.
JOHN F. JENKINS of Wyoming.
L. E. E. LINN of Indiana.
J. M. SIMERAL of Nebraska.
JOHN W. LYTLE of Pennsylvania.
WILLIAM A. TUCKER of Tennessee.
THEODORE B. HACKENOCK of Tennessee.
M. M. MARSHALL of Iowa.
R. H. BECKHAM of Texas.
FRANK H. LORD of New York.
JOHN H. H. EARLE of South Carolina.
JAMES H. McCLEARY of Texas.
THOMAS C. CATCHINGS, Jr., of Mississippi.
JAY COOKE, Third, of Pennsylvania.

To be Assistant Adjutant General, with the Rank of Captain.

SAMUEL W. BELFORD of Colorado.

To be Commissary of Subsistence, with the Rank of Captain.

JOSEPH A. COX of Pennsylvania.

To be Assistant Adjutant Generals, with the Rank of Captain.

First Lieut. D. E. ROSSY C. CABELL, Eighth Cavalry.
First Lieut. GEORGE B. DUNCAN, Fourth Infantry.
First Lieut. W. A. BETHEL, Third Artillery.
First Lieut. EDMUND L. BUTTS, Fifth Infantry.
First Lieut. C. W. FENTON, Fifth Cavalry.
First Lieut. L. C. SCHERRER, Fourth Cavalry.
First Lieut. DOUGLAS SETTLE, Tenth Infantry.
First Lieut. W. C. SHORT, Sixth Cavalry.
First Lieut. R. SEWELL, Seventh Cavalry.
Second Lieut. H. H. WHITNEY, Fourth Artillery.
Second Lieut. EDWARD B. CASSATT, Fourth Cavalry.
Second Lieut. J. C. GILMORE, Jr., Fourth Artillery.
JACOB E. BLOEM of New York.
J. W. HAIGHT of Virginia.
JOHN C. EVANS of South Carolina.
RICHARD H. DAVIS of Massachusetts.
WILLIAM McKITTRICH of California.
JAMES A. COLVIN of New York.
EDWARD MURPHY, Second, of New York.
JOSEPH B. MORTON of Illinois.
CHARLES H. McGILL of Minnesota.
AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER of Massachusetts.
GORDON VOORHEES of Kentucky.
WILLIAM E. HORTON of the District of Columbia.
LARZ ANDERSON of the District of Columbia.

Two Officers Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Senate in executive session confirmed all the military nominations sent in Tuesday, May 10, with the exceptions of Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, to be Inspector General, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and Fred M. Alger of Michigan to be Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain. Capt. Alger was not confirmed owing to a mistake in his name having been sent in as "Fred" instead of Frederick. Lieut. Col. Baldwin was not confirmed at the request of a Senator, who asked that his record while Acting Indian Agent should be looked into.

Senator Sewell's Dilemma.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Senator Sewell's request of the Attorney General for an opinion as to whether he can lawfully retain his seat in the Senate while holding the commission of a Major General and serving in the army as such will not be complied with. The Attorney General's duties in this direction are restricted by law to giving his opinion upon any question when requested by the President or the head of one of the executive departments.

TO BUILD SHIPS FOR RUSSIA.

Charles H. Cramp of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia returned from abroad yesterday on the steamship Majestic. Mr. Cramp visited England and Russia with a view to making contracts for naval work, and he told of his successful bids for work for the Russian Government.

"I have succeeded," said he, "in concluding contracts for the construction of two large vessels for the Russian Government, one a battleship of 12,500 tons, and the other an armored cruiser of 6,000 tons. The battleship will have a speed of eighteen knots an hour and the cruiser twenty-three knots. Both of these vessels will have to undergo a most severe test, more severe, probably, than has ever been demanded. They will of course be built on the designs of our company and work will be begun on them almost immediately, as our contracts call for the delivery of the cruiser in twenty months and the battleship in thirty months.

"We will pay particular attention to seakeeping quality. By that I mean that they will be capable of keeping at sea much longer than the average war vessel, as the Russian coaling stations are not as numerous as those of many other nations. The test of the vessels will be of twelve hours duration, and they will be loaded to correspond with their sea trim when in actual service, which has never before been required of us. The battleship will be provided with four 12-inch guns and four rapid-fire 6-inch guns, and the cruiser with twelve 6-inch guns. Their construction will not in any way interfere with our work on the vessels now building for the United States. The contract price, of course, I do not care to say anything about."

Mr. Cramp said that little was talked of on the voyage but the war, and particularly the fight at Manila. "As to the comparison of vessels of the Spanish and American fleets," he said, "you have seen the reports as to the quality of the vessels, the marksmanship, and general manoeuvring, so that really there is no need of my giving an opinion."

When asked his opinion of the torpedo boat Somers, purchased abroad, Mr. Cramp smiled and said: "I do not care to say anything on that subject. You know of her failure to put to sea and come over here, and I can say nothing more."

Gen. George Williams of Washington, who accompanied Mr. Cramp as adviser, said that the feeling of the educated classes in Russia, as in England, was in sympathy with the United States. As to the sympathy of the masses, Gen. Williams said that he had not had the opportunity of observing closely, but he thought that in both countries it was favorable to this country. Henry Norman, correspondent of The London Chronicle, and Col. and Mrs. De Lancey Kane were also passengers.

Pavilion Hotel Property Sold.

EAST ISLIP, L. I., May 12.—The old Pavilion Hotel property on the South Country Road, at East Islip, has again changed hands. The new owners are a number of Summer residents of this locality, among whom are Harry B. Hollins, H. R. Duval, Charles T. Harbeck, and Bradish Johnson. The last proprietor of the hotel, W. Cohen, paid $40,000 for the place, but it was sold for a great deal less than that to the present owners. It is purposed to put up a fine clubhouse for the use of those interested in the property.

OCTAGON WON ONCE MORE

For the Second Time He Put the Toboggan Handicap to the Credit of Mr. Belmont.

A STAKE FOR KINGDON ALSO

The Other Races Went to Mr. Balter, Damien, Tender, and The Huguenot, the Latter the Brother to Henry of Navarre.

When the Toboggan Slide Handicap was first established through the instrumentality of Mr. Kock, then the Secretary of the now defunct New York Jockey Club, it was intended to make it one of the great fixtures of the American racing season, and one of the richest of the turf prizes for which horses of the highest class of sprinters could compete. Its initial running proved a victory for the good mare Fides, one of the pets of the late August Belmont's Stable. In 1896 the stake was abandoned, but was renewed the following year under the auspices of the Westchester Racing Association, August Belmont, the younger, and the present head of the Racing Commission of the State, winning it with his very good colt Hastings. He won it the following year with Octagon, and yesterday he won it again with the same horse. The stake has changed from what it was originally intended to be, and instead of a star feature has become one of the commonplace events of the season.

What was left of the original plan was run as the Toboggan Handicap at Morris Park yesterday. There was nothing sensational in it, for the field of seven was made up of horses of moderate class, as compared with some of the sprinters of even recent years. Cleophus, in spite of the fact that she was giving from six to a dozen pounds to everything in the race, was made the favorite, though at the close Octagon divided honors with her. Octagon is rather more uncertain than the weather, but yesterday he was on his good behavior, and was able again to place the race to the credit of his owner and breeder.

The race was, of course, run over the Eclipse course, the start being made away up on the hill and out of sight of the thousands in the grand stand. The wind was blowing a gale, and the horses had to face it, which accounts for the very poor time made by the winner, 1:15¼, the slowest for the race since its inception. There was one false start, which was due to the fact that the men who held the timers and the "echo" flags were both unable to hold up their banners in the face of the gale. The man who held the timers' flag was blown off his perch down among the horses, and a part of the jockeys apparently took this as a signal for them to go on. One or two went about a third of the distance before they discovered their mistake, but as Octagon was one of these, the false start probably had no effect on the ultimate result of the race, particularly as Cleophus was one of the lot that did not break.

When a start was effected, however, the race developed into a match between Octagon and Irish Reel, the first named ridden by Sims and the latter by Sloan. The flashy Typhoon was in the first flight at the beginning, but he was disposed of when a quarter of a mile had been run, and that left but the two named to fight it out. Irish Reel was not at all able to breast the gale, but swerved all over the track as she ran into the wind, while Sims was able to keep Octagon to a straight course. After Irish Reel had swerved from the rail more than half way across the track, an eighth of a mile from the finish, Octagon had things all his own way to the end, and won by a length and a half. The gale and the weight also affected Cleophus for she was in manifest trouble the latter half of the journey, and did not run at all up to the expectations of her owner and trainer.

Previous to this race the Bouquet Stakes for two-year-olds had been run, and "Mike" Dwyer turned out the winner in his colt Kingdon, a son of Kingston, who was even favorite with the Western colt, W. Overton, which all of the trainers at the track were very sweet on, and which they backed with a vast amount of misplaced confidence. Overton never cut any figure in the race, which was partially due to the fact that he was badly interfered with by Passe Partout, who almost threw him over the fence. Kingdon was in front from the start to finish and won without being called on to extend himself fully at any part of the run. Oration beat Counsellor Wernberg for the place after a sharp bit of a brush near the tail end of the run.

Mr. Balter and Swiftmas made a pretty race of the opening event, which the former won by about the length of his head. As he was a hot favorite his victory was a popular one. So, too, was that of Damien in the following race, for which he was an even hotter favorite than Mr. Balter had been. High-Hoe made the running for the field of eight in this race until within a short distance of the goal, when both Damien and Our Johnny passed him, the latter having worked his way through from the rear of the bunch in the stretch.

After the stakes had been disposed of there was a scramble of a half-mile for two-year-old fillies, which Tender, who had been a strong tip for the Juvenile Stakes, in which she ran fourth, put to the credit of Col. William Astor Chanler, who has gone to the front to take part in the invasion of Cuba. Tender was not by any means an easy winner, for Arthur White's Ornamental made her hustle herself all the way. Lady Dora, who managed to turn a somersault while the horses were at the post, and upset not only her own rider, but the riders of Amorita and Water Girl as well, was good enough to make a lot of them take her dust, and got home in time to secure the third money.

The final race fell to The Huguenot, the brother to Henry of Navarre, and a colt that was a sad disappointment all of last season. As he gave weight to both The Manxman and Storm King, who finished behind him, the performance would seem to indicate that he may yet turn out to be a very fair sort of a horse, for he showed both courage and speed at the end of the run. The summaries:

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000. Purse $800 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:15.

1—M. Balter, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. c., by Iroquois—Carlotta, 109 pounds, even money and 1 to 2.......(Sloan)
2—Swiftmas, Turney Brothers' b. c., 109, 3 to 1 and even money.......(Burns)
3—Danforth, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 112, 20 to 1.......(Taral)

Babieca, 109, 25 to 1, (Irving;) Decanter, 109, 20 to 1, (O'Leary;) First Fruit, 104, 25 to 1, (O'Connor;) Belle of Erin, 99, 100 to 1, (Gee;) Oviatt, 104, 15 to 1, (Songer;) Whistling Con, 104, 60 to 1, (Jackson,) and Flax Spinner, 100, 9 to 2, (Clay,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; six lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Purse $500 added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $60 to second and $40 to third. Selling allowances. Seven and a half furlongs. Time—1:36. No bid for the winner.

1—Damien, Denial & Farrell's b. h., 5 years, by Strathmore—Beatrice, $1,000, 115 pounds, 5 to 20.......(Sloan)
2—Our Johnny, W. Cheriton's ch. h., 4, 115, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(Lewis)
3—High-hoe, Duke & Wishard's b. f., 3, 93, 8 to 1.......(J. Reiff)

Louise N., 5, 110, 15 to 1, (Hirsch;) Refugee, 5, 112, 10 to 1, (H. Brown;) Plantain, 3, 95, 40 to 1, (Seaton;) Long Acre, 3, 103, 40 to 1, (Rodgers,) and Hanwell, 6, 115, 40 to 1, (Irving,) also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length; a half length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Bouquet Stakes for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Stake of $1,000 added to a subscription of $50 each, half forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:04. No bid for the winner.

1—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., by Kingston—Lady Ballard, $1,000, 97 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.......(Lambley)
2—Oration, Bromley & Co.'s b. c., 99, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.......(Sloan)
3—Counsellor Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., 112, 5 to 1.......(H. Lewis)

Autumn, 96, 8 to 1, (Maher;) Juventas, 104, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Passe Partout, 104, 5 to 1, (Hirsch;) W. Overton, 107, 3 to 1, (Burns;) Chemisette, 96, 25 to 1, (Gee;) High Born, 94, 100 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Healey, 92, 50 to 1, (J. Reiff,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a canter by four lengths; a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Toboggan Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. A stake of $1,000 added to a subscription of $50 each, with $20 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. The Eclipse Course, (six furlongs.) Time—1:01.

1—Octagon, A. Belmont's ch. h., 4 years, by Rayon d'Or—Ortegal, 125 pounds, 5 to 2 and 3 to 5.......(Sims)
2—Irish Reel, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. m., 6, 119, 8 to 1 and 7 to 5.......(Sloan)
3—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. m., 4, 126, 5 to 2.......(H. Lewis)

Sanders, 3, 108, 10 to 1, (Doggett;) Algol, 4, 121, 10 to 1, (Burns;) Varus, 3, 107, 15 to 1, (Hirsch,) and Typhoon II., 4, 122, 7 to 1, [illegible] also ran and finished as named.

Won cleverly by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies, non-winners of $1,000. Purse of $500 added to a subscription of $5 each, of which $35 to second and $20 to third. One-half mile. Time—0:50.

1—Tender, W. A. Chanler's b. f., by Tenny—Darina, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and 3 to 1.......(Maher)
2—Ornamental, Arthur White's ch. f., 107, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.......(Sims)
3—Lady Dora, C. Ganz's br. f., 107, 4 to 1.......(Irving)

Simla, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett;) Amorita, 107, 8 to 1, (Burns;) Saccharine, 107, 8 to 1, (Littlefield;) Royal Maiden, 107, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Tenor, 107, 30 to 1, (O'Leary;) Coquina, 107, 30 to 1, (O'Connor;) Inducence, 107, 60 to 1, (O'Donnell;) Gam Van, 107, 6 to 1, (Sims;) Water Girl, 107, 10 to 1, (Lewis;) and Jean Ingelow, 107, 40 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse, $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42¾.

1—The Huguenot, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's ch. c., 3 years, by Knight of Ellerslie—Moss Rose, 122 pounds, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5.......(Spencer)
2—The Manxman, J. J. Harrison's ch. h., 4, 122, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.......(Lewis)
3—Storm King, W. Lanisberg & Co.'s blk. h., 4, 109, 5 to 2.......(Sims)
4—Handball, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 3, 126, 11 to 5.......(Doggett)

Won in a drive by a half length; three lengths between second and third.

RACING AT CHURCHILL DOWNS.

Uarda Wins the Mademoiselle Stakes, the Event of the Day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 12.—Showers this morning were followed this afternoon by perfect weather, and the track at Churchill Downs, which dried out rapidly, was fast. Good fields and close finishes marked the sport. Three favorites landed first, while the other winners were well played. The Mademoiselle Stakes, the race of the day, was won by Uarda, a 4 to 1 choice, at top weight, without any trouble. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Spirituelle, 105 pounds, (Hill,) 8 to 5, won; Chimura, 110, (Matthews,) 6 to 1, second; Syria, 105, (Barrett,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:04½. Marchmont, Gay Parisian, and Jennie F., also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Purse. Frank Thompson, 103 pounds, (Hill,) 9 to 10, won; Forte, 115, (Martin,) 5 to 1, second; Banished, 115, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:43¼. Doctor Black, Banastar, and Marietta also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Four furlongs. Selling. Call Brian, 110 pounds, (Martin,) 7 to 5, won; Flavius, 99, (Knight,) 15 to 1, second; Hard Knot, 105, (Matthews,) 12 to 1, third. Time—0:50½. Ernespie, Little Dutch, Estabrook, Iron Chancellor, Giddy Peleus, The Geeser, Bentley B., Doctor W. O., and Lucky Jim also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Mademoiselle Stakes. Seven furlongs. Value, $1,250. Uarda, 111 pounds, (Martin,) 4 to 1, won; Ollie Dixon, 95, (Crowhurst,) 13 to 10, second; Eleanor Holmes, 93, Dupee, 9 to 5, third. Time—1:31½. Lucy M. and Wingshot also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Paul Kauvar, 113 pounds, (Knapp,) 2 to 1, won; Kitty B., 112, (Hill,) 5 to 1, second; Oxnard, 99, (Powers,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:51. Joe Clark and Caius also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Selling. Motilla, 101 pounds, (Nutt,) 7 to 2, won; Southern Spy, 107, (Hill,) 7 to 1, second; Ada Russell, 90, (Southard,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:17½. Buffet, Doctor Stewart, Possum, Commerce, Don Campbell, Fred Broens, and Aspasia also ran.

GRAIN BURNED IN CHICAGO.

One of the Big Elevators Destroyed with Wheat, Corn, and Oats Worth a Million.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Fire destroyed more than 1,000,000 bushels of grain in Armour Elevator D, together with the structure, today. The flames spread throughout a portion of the vast lumber district around Twenty-second and Morgan Streets, entailing a loss estimated at nearly $1,000,000, which, however, is fully covered by insurance. A brisk southeast wind, keeping the flames toward the Chicago River, was all that saved the entire lumber district from destruction.

The losses are: Armour Elevator D, owned by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, $180,000, insured for $150,000; Armour & Co., 657,000 bushels of corn, $249,000; Armour & Co. and Joseph Leiter, 110,000 bushels of wheat, $187,000; Armour & Co., 250,000 bushels of oats, $75,000; Armour & Co., 30,000 bushels of rye, $21,000; Swannell Manufacturing Company, Wright & Lawther, and the National Linseed Oil Company, 130,000 bushels of flaxseed, $208,000. Total, $914,000.

Francis Beidler & Co. sustained the heaviest damage from burned lumber, losing 5,000,000 feet, valued at $50,000.

Spontaneous combustion in the annex at the southeast end of the elevator is thought to have started the flames.

REVIEWING THE CANAL WORK.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—The Canal Investigating Commission adjourned to-day to meet in Syracuse on Monday, where persons will be examined in connection with the work done on the canals in that vicinity. The commission will then visit Rochester and Buffalo.

Testimony taken to-day was on the same lines as that taken during the past few days. It related to the reclassification of excavated material as rock by assistant engineers. Chairman Clinton stated that he believed this reclassification cost the State $500,000.

MORE VANDERBILT CHANGES.

President Callaway Abolishes Some New York Central Freight Agencies.

President Callaway has abolished the offices of General Freight Traffic Agent of the New York Central Railroad, Foreign Freight Agent in New York City, General Freight Agent, and Assistant General Freight Agent of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Division, and the Division Freight Agents. All of these changes take effect on June 1.

A reorganization of freight divisions is contemplated. There will be an Adirondack Division, a Rome and Watertown Division, a Mohawk Division, and a Western Division, with an agent in charge of each. These changes are in line with the policy of concentration which the new management of the New York Central system has laid down. It is believed that the new arrangement will secure a more economical administration of the freight department without impairing its efficiency.

Samuel Goodman has held the position of General Freight Traffic Agent of New York City for several years. The Division Freight Agents are about six in number, the incumbent of that office in Buffalo being Chauncey Depew, a relative of Chauncey M. Depew.

Lehigh Valley Time Table Changes.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will Sunday next make changes in time of trains and service. An express train from Buffalo to New York will leave Buffalo at 8 P. M., arriving at New York at 8 A. M. A new train has also been added from Chicago, Detroit, Michigan points, Toronto, and Buffalo to New York, arriving at New York at 9:13 A. M. The Night Express, which now leaves New York at 9 P. M., will leave at 8:30 P. M., and arrive at Buffalo an hour and a half earlier than under the old schedule.

Verona Lake Murder Mystery.

NEWARK, N. J., May 12.—Many persons visited Mullin's Morgue to-day to take a look at the victim of the Verona Lake murder mystery. Of all the people who visited the morgue there was only one who left any clue that might be worked upon. It was a man who claimed the dead man had boarded with his brother. He was detained, and Detectives Tyler and Lewis sent to the morgue, to whom the stranger gave the name and address of his brother. The name will be withheld until the detectives establish the identity of the victim or explode the clue.

Died at the Age of 100.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 12.—Mrs. Ziipha Hodgman, who was in her one hundred and first year and the oldest person in Saratoga County, died here to-day.

BICYCLES.

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ARE THE BEST BICYCLES ANY ONE EVER MADE.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

AMERICAN—Faust—8:15.
BIJOU—The Tarrytown Widow—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Wedding Day—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Pink Dominos—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—His Honor the Mayor—8:30.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARDEN—The First Violin—8:30.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Lord Chumley—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Highwayman—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE REVENUE BILL.

As reported to the Senate yesterday, the Revenue bill provides for internal taxation expected to yield $150,000,000; for the coinage of the seigniorage, estimated at $42,000,000, and for the issue of $150,000,000 of Government paper money under the terms of the present law. The minority report recommends the issue of $100,000,000 Treasury certificates and an issue of bonds.

On the surface there is in these various propositions a liberal and even extravagant provision for actual or possible needs. They include the following kinds of loans:

Bonds	$300,000,000
Certificates	100,000,000
Legal tenders	150,000,000
Total	$550,000,000

If we add to this the $42,000,000 of coined seigniorage we should have nearly $600,000,000 total resources available, the taxation being regarded only as a means of meeting the loans authorized. Of course there is no need of any such provision, and no intention of really making it. The debate and final contest in the Senate must obviously turn on the choice between the bond issue on the one hand and the seignoirage and greenbacks on the other. If no compromise or no alternative plan were feasible, such a contest must lead to the consent of the Senate to the bonds or to a dead-lock, for it is perfectly certain that the House will never accept the crazy and vicious schemes of seigniorage coining and paper money. The majority in the House could not possibly accept them, or anything like them, with honor or decency. If it were conceivable that despairing of any rational legislation, the majority should finally take the batch of measures reported to the Senate, the Treasury would be obliged to rely on the loans and taxes and let the other provisions sleep undisturbed.

It would, however, be an unspeakable disgrace to adopt these schemes under any conceivable circumstances. That the Congress of the United States, in the first moments of war, and after a splendid victory has shown the relative fighting qualities of the two nations, should resort to the dishonest and desperate devices of our feeble and decaying foe, is an intolerable thought. It would be a poor explanation to the world that such legislation was forced upon us by a chance majority in the Senate opposed to the will of the Nation as expressed by the popular branch and by the latest declaration at the polls. The world would not easily comprehend the situation. Our ears would tingle with the scornful epithets foreign critics would [illegible] apply to a country which seeks to carry on war for freedom and justice by the shabby financial tricks used only by effete and corrupt Governments.

It is the duty, therefore, of the Administration leaders in Congress to use [illegible] energies and to exhaust [illegible] source of influence to secure [illegible] from which these shameful provisions shall be excluded. The [illegible] arrangement that now seems practicable is the one we have steadily urged, the frank abandonment of any kind of bond issue and concentration on short loans and taxation. We cannot, of course, know whether this arrangement would command a majority in the Senate, but we should profoundly regret to believe that it would not. It can hardly be that in the silver Sodom there are not three or four who will refuse to stain the honor of their country, and who will put aside mere partisan dogmas to give the Government the honest support the emergency demands. If the Republican leaders will give up what at best is the unnecessary provision for bonds, and ask for financial legislation wholly distinct from any political doctrine, leaving every phase of dispute over the currency to be decided when peace shall be restored, we think that they will win. We know that they ought, and if they cannot, the responsibility, which will be very heavy, will rest solely on the opposition.

GENERAL MERRITT'S MISSION.

Gen. MERRITT and the country are alike to be congratulated upon his appointment to command the American military expedition to the Philippines. Gen. MILES was, of course, quite within his rights in determining to take charge in person of the expedition to Cuba. To be second in command of that expedition was all that could have been left for his junior.

Doubtless the chief command in the Philippines would be more congenial to Gen. MERRITT as a matter of professional ambition than a subordinate position in the army of invasion of Cuba. And certainly the work to which he has been ordered is of an importance scarcely second to the command of the Cuban expedition. As a military problem the conquest of Manila is by no means simple. The invading army must be subsisted for a considerable time at least from this side of the Pacific. Happily there is no longer any risk to our communications since Admiral DEWEY has cleared the Pacific of Spanish men-of-war. But the traffic will be very tedious and very costly, and it can end only when we are in a position to draw without being resisted upon the resources of the islands themselves. There is no telling when that may be. We do not know accurately how strong is the Spanish garrison at Manila. But we do know that the Spaniard is a much better fighter by land than by sea, and that though without alertness or enterprise in taking the offensive, he is stubborn in resistance.

Even when the resistance is overcome, and we hold Manila as firmly as the Spaniards ever held it, the troubles of the military Governor, so far from being over, will scarcely have been begun. The Spanish garrison must be considered, even after its surrender. The easy Spanish methods of leaving it to be massacred by the natives or to starve to death are out of the question for a civilized nation. Spain certainly will not send for it until the war is over. In the meantime the American commander must devise a "modus vivendi" for the Spanish garrison as well as for his own troops. And he must also devise a modus vivendi with the natives. In all this he is to bear in mind that while our occupation of the islands is provisional, it is altogether uncertain when or how it may end, and that the policy of our Government with respect to the islands remains to be determined by American public opinion. The temporary occupation by volunteers from the Pacific Coast, which has been forced upon us by act of Congress, is not to be thought of for a permanency. Regular troops to the same number would of course make a far better garrison. But the commander has not only to do the best he can with his material, but to consider what can be done when his material fails him, in case we should still be in possession of the Philippines.

This mission, it will be seen, is important enough to tax the resources not only of the ablest soldier but of the ablest administrator in the United States. The choice of Gen. MERRITT to fulfill it is a mark of the confidence of the Government in which the army and the people will concur.

THE AFFAIR AT CARDENAS.

It was quite evident, even from the first accounts of the fighting at Cardenas, that the attack of our vessels on the Spanish gunboat was by no means an attack upon the Spanish fortifications, though it was announced to be so. There would be no point in such an attack in the present condition of affairs. If our people knew of new fortifications in progress, they would naturally knock them to pieces, as they did the other day at Matanzas, provided they were in force enough. But the bombardment at Matanzas was a serious business, such as could not be safely intrusted to a gunboat, an armed tug, and a torpedo boat. Neither would so insignificant a force have been detached to "cover a landing," even if there had been any troops to be landed. There were no troops and it is quite absurd to suppose that the vessels engaged would or could have detached a landing party from their own crews.

Neither is it certain that our vessels were decoyed within range by a Spanish gunboat. The operation, though it had in view the destruction of the Spanish gunboats, was probably a reconnoissance, and scarcely a reconnoissance in force. The Winslow, as the swiftest vessel and that of lightest draught, had naturally the most dangerous part in such an operation. If it was the business of the reconnoitring party to ascertain the condition of the defenses, it did so, and in doing so developed a masked battery, the fire of which killed an American officer and four men, and slightly wounded four others, also temporarily disabling the torpedo boat herself.

The encounter demonstrates the extreme fragility of the torpedo boats and their helplessness in the open. But that was already perfectly known to naval officers, who were amused by the suggestion a few weeks ago that the Temerario was about single-handed to attack the Oregon. But as a reconnoissance of the defenses of Cardenas the expedition was entirely successful. It ascertained the existence of a powerful battery which had not before been suspected. In a military sense it was quite worth its cost. It would be not a little surprising if the lack of enterprise of the Spanish Navy had not been so completely demonstrated that the "several Spanish gunboats" in the harbor should have allowed a torpedo boat disabled by a land battery to be towed out of the harbor, with no other protection than that of the tug which was towing her and a single gunboat, without further molestation. It is quite inconceivable that such a thing could have happened if the case had been reversed.

Ensign BAGLEY will be mourned as the first American victim of the war, but for that very reason he is sure of lasting remembrance. There is no American who does not remember the first victim of the civil war on the side of the Union. BAGLEY will be remembered as long as ELLSWORTH is remembered, but with the difference that whereas ELLSWORTH threw away his life in doing what he should have ordered to be done by others, BAGLEY laid down his in the strict line of his duty.

BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

A correspondent writes to THE NEW YORK TIMES to ask what is the difference between a protected cruiser and an unprotected one, and between a cruiser and a battleship. This correspondent, for instance, is puzzled to understand why such a ship as the Maine was not a cruiser. No doubt there are many others who do not understand these distinctions, yet they are by no means difficult of comprehension when certain simple facts are known. A battleship is primarily a vessel designed to bear the brunt of battle with the most powerful ships of an enemy's fleet. To make her fit for such work she must possess the greatest offensive and defensive ability. Offensive ability of course means a heavy main battery, while defensive ability means heavy armor. These two factors produce a large and heavy vessel, which would require enormous engine power to drive her at a high rate of speed.

Hence, in a battleship great speed must be sacrificed, because the machinery necessary to operate the big guns, the complicated framework needed to give the vessel strength, and the thickness of her armor render it impossible to give her sufficiently large engines and coal capacity to produce the speed. Furthermore, a battleship, being so limited in her coal capacity, is not expected to make long cruises. Her business is to fight and not to run about. A cruiser, on the contrary, is expected to do a great deal of traveling. She makes long voyages and does duty on foreign stations in time of peace. In war she dashes up and down a coast watching for the enemy, or performs scouting duty ahead of a squadron. She must be able to carry coal enough for her long voyages and she must have speed enough to run away from the enemy's battleships or to catch merchant vessels. Hence she sacrifices weight of battery and armor to speed.

A protected cruiser is one which has a curved deck of steel over her engines and boilers, and has her coal bunkers arranged so that they give additional protection, two feet of coal being regarded as equal to an inch of armor. An armored cruiser is one which is further protected by light armor, not of sufficient bulk or weight to compel a sacrifice of speed. Our correspondent says that "on paper" the Baltimore and Olympia look as powerful as the New York. But the latter has armor and the former have not. Furthermore the New York has a heavier battery.

Our fleetest cruisers are the Columbia and Minneapolis, which can go from 22 to 23 knots an hour, but they have no armor and they carry only one eight-inch gun each and several smaller ones. The Massachusetts, which is a battleship, has nearly a foot and a half of Harveyized steel armor and carries four thirteen-inch, eight eight-inch, and four six-inch guns in her main battery, but has a speed of only 16 knots an hour. The Maine was not a cruiser because in her construction speed and coal endurance were in a measure sacrificed to armor and battery.

THE AUXILIARY NAVAL BILL.

Rear Admiral ERBEN, retired, who is in general charge of the coast patrol service, is very anxious to see House Resolution No. 257 passed. This resolution provides for the appropriation of $4,000,000 for a naval auxiliary defense system, which would make it possible properly to patrol the entire coast close to the shore. It would also make it possible to provide the necessary number of men for the work. Admiral ERBEN estimates that 3,600 men will be required. This coast patrol close to the shore is what the naval tacticians mean when they speak of the "second line of defense." The off-shore patrol is at present in existence in a limited form. The cruising of such fast vessels as the Minneapolis, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, and St. Louis is a part of its operations. How broad its field is may be gathered from the fact that the three scouts formerly of the American Line of steamships are sweeping the Atlantic to the northward and eastward of the Leeward Islands.

A second line of defense is especially necessary to us because of our extended coast line. The intervals between the vessels of the off-shore patrol are so great that the enemy's ships can frequently slip through them. The business of the in-shore patrol is to operate in conjunction with harbor defenses, to keep the shore stations warned of the advance of hostile ships, and at times, when possible, to overtake and capture or destroy adventurous scouts of the enemy.

Officers of the navy who have from time to time been ordered to observe and criticise the work of the Naval Militia have been unanimous in the opinion that this body was especially well fitted for the performance of work on the inner line of defense. Naval militiamen are naturally better suited to the handling of light cruising craft than to that of heavy seagoing vessels, and most of the organizations situated along the Atlantic Coast have a particularly intimate acquaintance with their local waters. At present these naval militia organizations are not operating as integral forces. The various battalions have been split up and allotted to different vessels. Yet naval officers have always expressed the opinion that they would achieve the best results by working in their original form.

The Naval Auxiliary bill would make it possible to use naval militia organizations as units, and, since expert opinion holds that they would best be employed in this way, it is desirable that there should be a method of so employing them. Such employment, too, would foster that esprit de corps among these bodies which is so essential to their permanence and to their future growth and development. It is to be hoped that the matter will receive the immediate attention of Congress. The present situation in New York waters should not recur. The action of Gov. Black in coming to the aid of the National authorities by detailing tugs to guard the mine fields deserves warm commendation, but it should not have been necessary.

BARNARD COLLEGE.

The work of raising the fund of $100,000 to equip Barnard College and get the institution in full working order has been substantially advanced by the gift by a lady of $25,000 conditioned on completing the fund by Oct. 1.

It is hardly open to doubt that this will be accomplished. It is not at all open to doubt that it should be. The function assumed by the college is one of the highest value, and it is permanent. Neither the distraction of war times nor the preoccupation as to their influence upon the future of business should blind those who are able to promote this function to the strong claims of the college. As Mr. HEWITT, on taking the Chairmanship of the Board of Trustees, remarked, the achievements of the last three years are amazing. "What five years ago was only a remote possibility has become a reality." The magnificent property acquired by the college is completed without incumbrance, and the equipment fund only remains to be provided. About one-half has already been secured, and unless New York is singularly dull as to its highest and most lasting interests, the remainder will be duly subscribed.

LIEUT. COL. ROOSEVELT.

The letters of Secretary LONG and the President to THEODORE ROOSEVELT upon his retirement from the Navy Department were such as any citizen might be proud to receive and to preserve for his descendants.

The people of New York will note with especial pleasure that the qualities of Mr. ROOSEVELT which elicit the praise and gratitude of the President and Secretary are those which had already won for him such genuine respect, confidence, and kindly feeling at home—unselfish zeal, moral courage, manly fidelity to a high standard of public conduct. We confess that we should have preferred to have him continue in the department where he had already done so much and so good work, and was sure to do more equally good or better. He did not in the least need to prove his sincerity or his courage as to the war he had so heartily approved, and in the field, though he will do as well, we cannot think that he will do as much. But that is a question for his own decision. May he have every opportunity for distinction that the quickest possible triumph of our cause will permit, and may he return safe for the further public service which his country will expect and require!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Recalling the proverb about the propriety of giving even the devil his due, several people have been moved of late to comment admiringly on the present condition of Central Park. There, at least, the apprehensions which the incoming of the Tammany administration excited in so many minds have not yet been justified, for persons long familiar with the city's most precious belonging, and therefore quick to see and denounce any signs they may see there of neglect or desecration, declare that the park was never in better order than it is this Spring, and never presented a picture of more perfect beauty. Something of this of course is due to the weather, which, though it has been most unpleasant of late for mere human beings, was most favorable for the growth of grass and leaves. But the weather should not get all the credit. In many parts of the park there are to be seen evidences of intelligently directed work, not on any very extensive scale, indeed, or in the line of ambitious improvements, but none the less commendable on that account. Worn corners have been returfed, the trees and shrubs have been trimmed with a respectful hand, and the vivacious hoodlum has, somehow or other, been persuaded to seek amusement—and booty—in remote localities whose exact situation is a matter of no public concern. This is a condition of affairs as agreeable as it is surprising, and those whom it surprises most should be the most emphatic in recognizing it. That, to reveal a secret, is the explanation of the present paragraph. Anticipations are one thing, and often very dreadful ones; an observed fact is another, and some of us are altogether too conscientious to ignore the difference, even in a case where a highly valued reputation for prophetic powers is endangered by the [illegible] of justice.

—Whatever ill-effects war may produce on minds and pockets, and they are not a few, there is no doubt of its educational value. This fact is particularly obvious in the case of a war like that in which this country is now involved. Intense interest in what is going on has impelled thousands and thousands of people who had previously been occupied more or less exclusively with matters of only parochial moment to study history and politics of the broadest kind. Even the children have been set to studying and questioning in a way that at once astonishes and delights their elders. And knowledge thus acquired is a very different thing from the result of "lessons," learned either as a duty or a task. The Philippines and the West Indies in the past few weeks have become real places for multitudes to whom they used to be mere names, and many a boy and girl has discovered with amazement that a geography serves other ends than that of decreasing hours of play.

—For over six years, and with results perfectly satisfactory to themselves, the people of California have used in their public schools text books owned and published by the State. This system, for reasons easily appreciable, is not commended by what is known as the School Book Trust, and the Californians believe that desperate efforts are making by the combined publishers of the East to get access to the market from which they are now excluded. With the purpose of defeating these efforts, a State School Book League has been formed, with headquarters at Sacramento, and a handsome pamphlet issued by this organization treats the whole question with true Western vigor. A particularly strong showing is made as to the economy of using books printed by the State. The tables given demonstrate that in Sacramento alone the annual saving to parents is $33,758, as compared with what was paid there under the old system; of $28,875, as compared with what the people of Oregon now pay, and of $35,313 and $72,640, as compared with Arizona and Nevada, respectively. The league pamphlet dwells, however, even more strongly, on the avoidance of corruption among State officials than upon the point of economy. In the old days there were numerous and grave scandals, some participants in which are still in jail. The league, too, more than hints at the use of illegitimate arguments even now, the object being to overthrow the State Printing Office. The trust, it is asserted, is moved to activity less by the loss of the California market, itself no small thing, than by the fear that neighboring States, and finally the whole country, may imitate California's example.

PERSONAL.

—Being a sufficiently shrewd person by nature, and, besides that, a lawyer in whom court experience has developed the power of discriminating between argument and emotion, Gov. BLACK sent away with very long faces the amiable gentlemen who pleaded with him not to disband the Thirteenth Regiment, and he gave them only the chilly consolation of a promise to keep the case in mind for another day. As the case is an extremely serious one, it was not likely that he would forget it, and this assurance was cruelly close to sarcasm. The friends of the regiment were not happy in their choice of means to influence the Governor. The only chance of obtaining leniency lay in frank confession and a convincing demonstration of repentance. Instead, the now wearisome talk about plain orders misunderstood was rehearsed, and the unmanly plea of irresponsibility was entered in behalf of persons obviously competent to decide for themselves problems much more complex than were those presented to the Thirteenth Regiment. Had the Governor been acting as prosecuting attorney, and not as judge, he would have torn to pieces very quickly the assertion that the men should not be punished for obeying the orders of their Colonel. If this exculpated those who staid away from Hempstead, it convicted of open mutiny the three hundred and odd who went there, though fully determined not to volunteer. That is a phase of the subject which has not yet been mentioned, but doubtless Gov. BLACK has noted it. Not less certainly he has heard the threats of political vengeance that are openly made in Brooklyn, and the equally injudicious talk of an appeal to the courts. THE TIMES is far from eager that the honorable history of the Thirteenth Regiment should close in gloom and disgrace; it does not even insist that any tempering of justice with mercy is out of the question; but it does say that the attitude of the regiment has been and is such as to invite the punishment decreed against it, and that a complete reorganization is the only thing likely to make it of the slightest value to the State or the Nation.

—Suppose MAXIMO GOMEZ is somewhat ambitious, and suppose the old General does show a faint disinclination to be ignored in the approaching reconstruction of his country? One might imagine, from certain comments in that part of the press which not long ago was shrieking denunciations at every mention of war, that GOMEZ is a criminal, who should consider himself lucky if the first American troops who land in Cuba don't shoot him off hand. If there is anything good, anything hopeful, on the island, this man represents it. We know he has dauntless courage, endless perseverance, and the intelligence to plan and execute. His honesty has never been questioned, even by his enemies; credible witnesses have established his freedom from the Spanish thirst for blood. Are his opinions, then, not worth hearing, and should he sink into obscurity the moment the country for which he has fought so many years becomes a reality?

—How a man who has lived for fourteen years in this country can see in Don CARLOS the coming regenerator of Spain is a mystery that passes comprehension, but there is such a man, and his name is RAPHAEL DIAZ DE LA CORTINA. Talking to a Montreal reporter on the eve of his departure for Brussels to join the Pretender, Señor CORTINA said that, though he had so long been a citizen and voter in the United States, having come here at the end of the Carlist war because he saw no prospect of good government in Spain, at the present crisis he could think only of his native land. This is natural enough, but much explanation is needed to decrease the apparent irrelevancy of action like that which the ex-officer in the Spanish Army is now taking. A cynic might find it in Señor CORTINA's description of DON CARLOS's wealth. "Why," he said, "Don CARLOS is a millionaire twenty-five times over. He was the heir of the Duke of MODENA, who was the richest man in the world; while his first wife, heiress of the Comte DU CHAMBORD, brought him a great fortune. His present wife was also rich. Oh, he is rich, rich!" A man who is "rich, rich!" can easily get followers. Of the Queen Regent Señor CORTINA expressed a very poor opinion—after first declaring that he could not speak harshly of a woman. "She is a foreigner," he went on. "She has not taken the trouble to understand the customs of the country. She is cold and impassive; she has not made a single friend in Spanish society. She has taken care to send all the money she could lay her hands on to Austria. She has been doing this all the time. She is like the Chinaman and the Italian. She is business, you know. Oh, yes, the Spaniards are taxed that she may gather up wealth to send out of the country. I say nothing against her character; but she is not of us. Then she has a son, a sickly creature who will never amount to anything. Think of a nation being ruled by a foreign woman and a sickly child. Bah!" Of the war Señor CORTINA said: "The contest had to come. It was time we had it. If Spain is beaten, well, that is the end of it. If it should be the other way, we shall know where we stand." They will, indeed.

ITALY AND RUINOUS TAXES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attempts at revolution in Italy are of more importance than any American journalists seem to suppose. And as the condition of Italy furnishes a grave warning for our own country, in spite of all our present prosperity and indifference to the future, it is well worth while briefly to explain something of that condition and the motives for the present desperate and widespread rebellion.

The two wars with Austria, in which Italy was engaged in 1859 and 1866, although righteous and necessary for her liberty, left behind them terrible burdens, which increase in their weight with lapse of time. Not merely was a great national debt incurred, but after the annexation of Rome in 1870, the new kingdom of Italy incurred the hatred of France, which had previously been her best friend. The Italian Government felt compelled, therefore, in self-protection, to join the league of Germany and Austria, which was designed to protect all three against any attacks from France or Russia. This, of course, intensified the French hatred of Italy, and a bitter commercial war was carried on between the two countries for many years, which would long ago have resulted in actual war by France against Italy but for the fear of Germany.

This tripartite alliance has compelled Italy to maintain, during thirty years of nominal peace, an enormous army and navy, involving excessive burdens of taxation, besides a constant drain upon home industry. But this is by no means the worst of the situation. This tremendous burden of taxation has been deliberately placed upon the shoulders of the poorest classes of a very poor people. The law openly puts three-fourths of the burden upon these classes, under the name of indirect taxation. The people being too poor to use much imported liquors or tobacco, the Government has constantly taxed their bread and salt, and every other article of food, clothing, and necessary of life. These taxes are repeated on the same article over and over again. Every time that food is brought into any city or village, it has to pay a fresh tax. But even that part of the tax system which pretends to levy taxes upon wealth is a mere sham. The administrative officers are universally ill-paid and universally corrupt. In consideration of small bribes, they exempt the rich almost entirely from taxes which nominally are imposed. There is a heavy income tax, but no rich Italian pays one-tenth of what he ought to pay. In consideration of another tenth, paid in bribes, he goes free. While every poor peasant must pay a heavy duty upon every pound of provisions carried into a village or town, all officers of the army and practically all rich people, are suffered to take in anything that they like, free of tax, so long as they do not make it too conspicuous. The officers pay nothing, even in bribes; the rich pay occasionally a very small fee.

The land of Italy is owned by a relatively small number of landlords, especially in the south, where Naples and Sicily are held in extremely few hands. But even in the north, I stood once on the height of a nobleman's estate, from which we could see twenty miles in every direction, and his agent, who was showing us around, pointed out possessions of this nobleman, extending in at least two directions out of a possible four, as far as the eye could see. Thus, between landlords and taxes, the masses of Italy are ground into the very dust.

I notice, in the comments of an English newspaper, a remark, in substance, that this rebellion is very unreasonable and obviously the result of a groundless conspiracy, because it is fiercest in the very richest districts. How little do such critics understand of the world around them, and especially of Italy. It is precisely in the richest districts—richest by nature and richest in accumulated wealth—that the most desperate and degrading poverty prevails. In that garden of Northern Italy, where nature provides three good crops in every year, the mass of the people never have anything to eat but half-rotten Indian corn. So foul is their food, and so little of even that do they have, that the mixture of starvation and corrupt food has produced a special and loathsome disease known as pellagra, not altogether unlike leprosy in its effects.

Added to these abominations is the universal corruption of the Government. From the top to the bottom of the Government, with the exception of here and there some extremely rich and unusually honorable men in high office, like the present Premier Rudini, and a very few members of the Italian Parliament, every legislator and every official is holding out his hand for bribes. Each Parliament sells itself, as a matter of course, to some Prime Minister. No exposure of corruption or wickedness induces a change of administration, because a great majority of Parliament are just as corrupt as the Ministry. It is only when this corruption brings about such financial disaster that the very existence of the kingdom is imperiled that a corrupt Minister can be got rid of. Crispi maintained himself in power for many years by this means. Like some of our own statesmen, his sole answer to charges of corruption has been: "I fought for liberty with Garibaldi, and rescued Sicily and Naples from the Bourbons."

Relying upon this one all-sufficient plea, he shared in the plunder of one of the great banks and helped largely to bring about the present ruin of his country. For Italy is ruined. It is a mere shell. It is corrupt and demoralized all through. The masses of its people are always starving, oppressed, and degraded. The kingdom, which started out under such magnificent auspices, could not now resist, for thirty days, an attack from one of its neighbors. And all this ruin, which the world is now beginning to see, but which patriotic Italians have long seen and lamented in vain, is due to a false system of taxation, to a corrupt public service, and to the monopoly of land.

We think, in this country, that we have nothing whatever to learn from other countries. Accordingly, when we are at war, any attempt on the part of prudent men to resist the increase of indirect taxation, and of new methods of making the poor pay all public expenses, is denounced as unpatriotic by most newspaper editors, and receives no support from any others. The revenue bill which passed the House of Representatives carefully avoided putting any tax upon the accumulated wealth or the large incomes of the country, and was so arranged as to put two-thirds of its burdens upon the poor, and nearly all the rest upon men of very moderate means. I rarely use beer, and never use tobacco. But I cannot help feeling contempt for the common argument that taxes on beer and tobacco are mere taxes on luxuries, and that the poor need not pay for them if they do not want to. If the poor should unanimously abandon the use of beer and tobacco, as the poor Italians do, our tax laws would follow those of Italy. Bread and salt would be taxed, because in no other way could revenue be raised by indirect taxation, and all our statesmen, together with our Supreme Court, are fully determined that taxation shall remain indirect.

Meanwhile, the people at large, like the people of Italy, have no appreciation of the vital importance, to them, of questions of taxation. We are following in the footsteps of Italy about as fast as we can well go, and, although it may take us a century, where it has taken Italy only forty years, we seem likely to get there at last.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

New York, May 12, 1898.

ISRAEL PUTNAM IN CUBA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In connection with the sketch given in THE TIMES's editorial May 10 of the surrender of Havana Aug. 12, 1762, it may be recalled to mind that Lord Albemarle not anticipating so speedy a reduction of Cuba, had called for a reinforcement from the American colonies.

Israel Putnam, then forty-four years of age and Lieutenant Colonel in his Majesty's service, went down to Cuba with a company from Connecticut. They arrived after the fall of Morro Castle and were very welcome, for the soldiers had suffered seriously from illness, and were in a very weak state. The British had won a splendid victory, seventeen Spanish ships had surrendered, one had been captured, one sunk, and one was blown up, while the loss was light on the other side. After a few weeks, however, the men had been affected by the climate, and many succumbed to fever. One of the orderly books, kept during a portion of the stay of the troops on the island, has been preserved in the family of Israel Putnam of Pomfret. Only a portion of the blank book was used by the first writer. Israel Putnam preserved it and eleven years later wrote his own diary on the blank pages.

How interesting this daily record might be! But the orderly ignores posterity and touches only upon meagre details. The Earl evidently made his men behave in a restrained manner, though they were in a conquered town. The first entry shows that he insisted on respect being paid to the religion of the inhabitants, thereby following England's usage which has been of great strength in her conquests of alien peoples. The first page runs as follows, innocent of punctuation, with disregard of conjunctions and the rules of spelling:

"Headquarters Havannah
25th of August 1762
Parole King George.

Lord Albemar [Albemarle is thus written throughout the book] Recommends it very strongly to the officers to prevent their soldiers buying there Provisions Liquors sold by the Inhabitants of this town and to be very attentive to their men meaning Least they Should Despose of their Provisions to the town People Great Decency to be shone by the Soldiers to all Religious Professers by Stoping in the Streets and pulling of their Hats Regarly and Soberly will recommend the soldiers to the Earl of Albemar who would be Sorry they should Do anything to Sully the Good Appearance (sic) He has of them."

There are directions about the treatment of slaves, nurses for the sick, "convalescence" are directed to give assistance to those who are unable "to take Care of themselves," there are many records of "court Marshalls" and punishments of various kinds:

"Ye 23rd Sept. 1762.

"Ye soldiers are to Be paid two Bits pr week to By Vegitables and Pay for their Washing and then accompts are to be settled every Muster.

"The Soldiers may sell their salt provisions to the inhabitants for Fresh meat or vegitabels. The Severest Punishment to be inflicted on those who Shall Presume to sell for Spiritous Liquor."

The regimental surgeon "that Wants Bark" was to apply for it at the rate of one dollar for some specified amount whose hieroglyph is not decipherable. Peruvian bark was the form in which quinine was given in those days, and it is to be feared that it was in the greatest demand for every tale of the expedition mentions the low sickness prevailing in the army. The last entry is that of Oct. 5. The parole was "Madrid," and the order is that all men incapable of further service are to go. With the announcement of the sale of the effects of late officers, the orderly records break off abruptly.

The Earl of Albermarle had been expressly ordered to return the same number of troops to North America that he had received thence. He did so, but many died on the passage or in the hospitals on arrival.

The remainder of the blank book is filled with a diary of Israel Putnam, as above mentioned. In 1773 Israel, his cousin Rufus Putnam, Roger Enos, and Mr. Thaddeus Lyman went on an expedition to look at land in the South which George III. had promised to grant to the Colonial officers and soldiers who had served in the provincial regiments in the French war. Rufus Putnam, as Deputy Surveyor, made a favorable report and several hundred families actually emigrated, but the first tokens of the coming revolution prevented the Putnams from being of the number. This diary was presumably written on the return voyage.

The following extract describes the second sight of Cuba that Israel had. It was only a passing one. The spelling is left unchanged.

"Thursday ye 17 of February 1773

"This morning was quit out of sight of Land about Eaght a clock maide land baying North which was our cors About 12 a clock came up with it and it was Cape Antonica ye west Eand of ye Island of Cuba and was in the Latitude of .21 and forty. 46 hours we laide two and maid a signal and Have come out to ous a Spanish Connue to ous to see if we wanted any Tortes he said he had about twenty and he would go and fetch what we wanted. We still lay two he sent of to shore for his tortises in ye meanwhile have hove in sight a scooner and drew near ous. Our Capt thought it might be a garde coster and thought beast to come to saile and leave our tortos ye Cite (?) went on borde ye scooner sold her tortes ye "proceded after ous & about sunset overtook ous and spoke ous."

Thus the Americans had true mock turtle for their supper while the schooner enjoyed the real tortoises!

R.

Avoid Fuss.

From The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard.

THE NEW YORK TIMES advises the American people that they are making too much "fuss" about the war. There is a sense in which this advice is well put. A good many people are allowing themselves to get into a super-wrought condition, when they would do a great deal better if they would be composed. It is in no way wise to under-rate the seriousness of the war—for it is quite possible that exceedingly grave results may come out of it to very many people. But there is no sense whatever in working one's self into a condition of semi-hysteria and incipient panic over it. "About the worst kind of a patriot," says THE TIMES, "is the business man who hangs out a flag at home over Dewey's victory and then goes down town to shiver through a day of alarms in his counting room, baffling more intelligent people who are trying to do business with him. The best service any non-combatant business man can do his country just now is to take his mind off the war and go to doing business." Hanging out the flag is all right, but it is not the summing up of patriotic action. Patriotism is as well manifested by careful and quiet attention to one's everyday work and duties as by making a "fuss" over every announcement on the bulletin boards.

NUGGETS.

Good Out of Evil.

Is there any significance in the fact that the first syllables of the names De Lome and Weyler form the name "Dewey"?—Denver Post.

Excuses.

Hicks—I cannot go to the war. I am nearsighted.

Wicks—I am farsighted. That is the reason why I don't go.—Boston Transcript.

Popular Topic.

"What's the row among the seniors, professor?"

"Every one of them is bent on having a graduating oration about Dewey's victory."—Detroit Free Press.

An Inducement.

Claude—I thought you were not going to pay more than $50 for a wheel.

Maud—I didn't mean to when I went into the store, but he said if I'd take the sixty-dollar wheel he would let me have a dollar pump for 98 cents.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Sense of Security.

A lawyer and his client were descending the steps of the City Hall.

"Suppose," said the client, "that Spain decides to send the fleet from Cadiz to Manila. Could it coal at neutral ports?"

"That would be a question in international law."

"Then I guess we're all right. If they go to law on the point the war will be over long before it gets settled."—Washington Star.

A SOLDIER'S HEART.

From The Baltimore News.

Where is the heart of a soldier,
His thought, his hope, and his dream,
When the rifles ring and the bullets sing
And the flashing sabres gleam?
Oh, not on the field of battle,
But far and far away.
His heart is living the old, old hopes,
While his sword is red in the fray!

Where is the heart of a soldier,
And what do the bugles wake,
And what does the roar of the cannon mean
When the hills beneath them shake?
Oh, not for him the glory,
And the dash and crash of war,
But his heart is away on a mission gay
Where they hear no cannon roar!

And there is the heart of a soldier—
A little home on the hill,
A white-faced woman, a little child,
That stand by the window sill;
A little song and a little prayer,
And a wonder in the face,
And a "God save papa and bring him back
In the goodness of Thy grace!"

And there is the heart of a soldier—
Not on the field of fight,
But steeped in the dream of a saddened home
Where a window keeps its light,
That a soldier's feet may keep the path
And his way may homeward lead,
When under the flag of the freedom-land
He has wrought the hero's deed.

Yea, there is the heart of a soldier,
Where wife and baby are.
Though his eyes and his will may follow
The light of the battle star;
Though his hand may swing the sabre,
And his bayonet charge the foe,
The soldier's heart is away, away,
In the home where they miss him so!

THE ATTITUDE OF EUROPE

No Desire to Share in the Fruits of American Victory Revealed in Washington.

GERMANY'S ALLEGED DEMANDS

Said to Want a Voice in the Final Disposition of the Philippines—Great Britain Wants Us to Keep Them.

LONDON, May 12.—There are unmistakable signs that the Continental powers have already taken steps to share in the fruits of the American victory at Manila. Germany has intimated to the United States, it is said here, that she expects to have a voice in the disposition of the Philippine Islands, basing her claim on German interests in those islands. Diplomats who are in a position to know the facts in the case credit the report that Germany may demand exclusive control of Samoa as the price of her acquiescence to American sovereignty over the Philippine Islands, or, as an alternative, Germany may demand one or more of the Philippine Islands, or a harbor suitable for a coal depot in Hawaii, which promises to add to the complications.

If the United States takes possession of Hawaii during the present war with Spain, it is believed Europe will endeavor to insist that the occupation of Hawaii was an incident of the war, and the Continental powers will desire to include Hawaii in the apportionment of territory, perhaps as a partial offset against the Philippine Islands. In the best informed diplomatic circles confidence is expressed that the United States will not be permitted to acquire such strength in the Far East as is involved in the occupation of the Philippine Islands and Hawaii without reckoning with the powers.

Great Britain, on the contrary, it is asserted, desires the United States to retain the Philippine Islands, even in preference to taking them herself.

German Intervention at Manila.

An evening newspaper to-day publishes the following from an alleged authoritative source:

"At least three of the great powers are determined to prevent America from bringing the war into European waters. Manila only escaped bombardment through the active intervention of the German Consul, acting under the direct orders of the Emperor. When the news arrived at Manila that Commodore Dewey had been ordered to take the place, the German residents sent a pressing request to Berlin demanding help and protection from the double danger of bombardment and exposure to the plundering of the natives.

"The response was prompt. It arrived before Commodore Dewey. The German Consul was instructed to oppose energetically all useless devastation beyond the proper acts of war, to oppose the debarkation of the Americans unless in sufficient force to maintain order, to protect the lives and property of Germans, and to fix the amount of damages sustained by Germans. Instructions were at the same time sent to the commander of the German squadron at Kiao-Chau Bay, and by to-morrow four German warships will be at Manila.

"In the meanwhile three Ambassadors, not including Sir Julian Pauncefote, have made friendly representations to Secretary Day, reminding him that, according to the President's message, the liberation of Cuba was the sole object of the war, and that hence the bombardment of the Cuban coast towns, which will only add to the distress of the natives, will be contrary to the avowed sentiments of the United States. Coupled with this representation was the reminder that the rights of European residents must be respected. President McKinley was impressed with the arguments, and it was then that Admiral Sampson was ordered to partially raise the blockade of Havana and to seek to destroy the Spanish fleet."

Uneasiness in Europe.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon says:

"Important signs of the uneasiness of Europe, of its fear of Anarchy at home and aggression abroad, are reflected in London financial circles. Russia is raising a loan of twelve millions, and, more significant still, she is raising it in Germany. The Bank of England is directing its energies to the accumulation of a gold reserve, a fashion without recent precedent; while Japan, not content with the vast sum she received from China on Saturday, is preparing for a fresh loan of fifteen millions. The rapprochement between German and Russia and Russia and Austria is very marked."

All this, The St. James's Gazette believes, portends a combination against America and Great Britain, as "we are universally regarded as forming part of this transatlantic aggression on Europe," and warns Great Britain to "prepare for a struggle which may involve the most important events since the fall of Napoleon."

"Europe believes that America is trying her strength on Spain," The St. James's Gazette remarks, "and that her inevitable victory will be followed by similar acts of aggression toward other powers with interests in the Atlantic and in the Pacific."

Report Denied in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The London evening paper that published the statement that three Ambassadors at Washington, not including Sir Julian Pauncefote, had called upon Secretary of State Day to remind him, in a friendly manner, that strict regard for the words of the President's message, looking to the liberation of Cuba, would prevent the bombardment of coast towns, had led to the partial raising of the blockade of Havana, was certainly news to the Department of State. The only countries having Ambassadors here are Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. In order that the report could be correct, Ambassadors Cambon, Von Holleben, and Fava must have called upon Secretary Day on the business referred to. Two of those Ambassadors did call upon the Secretary to-day, but neither of them has to-day, or any day, suggested any such notion as is conveyed in the London report.

It is suggested by an officer of the Department of State that the report is highly improbable on its face. All of the governments referred to have declared neutrality. They know that there is war between Spain and the United States, and that one of the rights of a belligerent is to seize and hold the territory of the other.

"Unless those countries intend to depart from their neutral attitude," said this officer, "there need be no concern about what they will do. They cannot properly interfere with our plan of campaign in Cuba, whether that involves bombardment of the coast towns or does not. Strict regard for neutrality will lead them to avoid any interference with our occupation of the Philippines. These islands are part of Spain's territory. We have conquered the principal port. We shall occupy the captured territory and hold it until the war is over, at least.

"Strict regard for neutrality will permit us to go further than that. There can be no objection, war existing, for the United States to cross the water, attack, capture, and hold Spanish seaports or inland towns, and the whole of Spain itself, in pushing the war to constrain Spain to liberate Cuba. If this were not so, wars would be the sure cause of international disturbances whenever they occurred. After the war is over and when settlements come to be made the powers of Europe may manifest some concern about the disposition to be made of the Philippines, recently under a monarchical form of government. But it is not now necessary to anticipate what that interference may be."

France and Germany Annoyed.

French and German diplomatic officials are beginning to feel considerable annoyance at the oft-repeated reports of interference with the war policy of the United States, and they are inclined to attach some significance to the fact that all of them emanate from London. In at least one embassy of a Continental power this tendency at London has received official attention, and the notice of the State Department has been drawn to it during an official interview. Both the German and French authorities feel that their declaration of neutrality should be received in good faith and without the frequent intimation that they are about to intervene to defeat the ends of the United States. As showing how far-fetched such reports are, an Ambassador said to-night that intervention along the lines suggested by the cable dispatches from London would be so clearly against American interests as to amount to a casus belli.

There is no doubt that Germany, France, and Great Britain are sending their warships to the Philippines, but this is said to be a natural movement for the protection of the citizens and property of these countries, and not with any purpose of aggression or of interrupting the plans of the United States. The French Government has the cruiser Bruix at Manila, the British Government has two warships, and Germany will soon have several ships there. These are drawn from the powerful squadrons which European powers maintain in Asiatic waters.

The German fleet in those waters consists of eight ships under Admiral Hoffman, with Prince Henry as second in command. The British fleet consists of thirty-one ships, under Admiral Sir E. H. Seymour. The Russians have twenty-two ships and the French eleven ships in Asiatic waters. With these formidable squadrons near the Philippines, it is not a subject of surprise or apprehension that some of these ships should be centred at Manila, when it is the seat of the greatest naval engagement of recent years.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S POSITION.

Baron Banffy Says a Declaration of Neutrality Is Unnecessary.

BUDAPEST, May 12.—The Premier, Baron Banffy, replying to an interpellation in the lower house of the Diet to-day, said:

"The Government has not thought it necessary to issue a formal declaration of neutrality in the present war. Although it is unfortunate that the war could not have been prevented, it does not follow that Austria-Hungary is called upon to adopt a special attitude in the matter. The friendly relation of Austria-Hungary with both powers imply an unconditional neutrality without a formal declaration. Moreover, an official declaration of neutrality would not correspond with Austria-Hungary's practice in similar cases, as she has only thrice done so during the present century, and then when the belligerents were Austria-Hungary's immediate neighbors.

"The Government is of the opinion that there is no occasion to take special measures for the security of the Hungarians in the United States, as it is quite out of the question that they will experience annoyance or unfavorable treatment. Also, in view of the belligerents' repudiation of privateering, there is no reason to fear Austro-Hungarian shipping will suffer from restrictive or illegal treatment.

"The statement published to the effect that the American Government has demanded of Austria-Hungary an unconditional declaration of neutrality is totally untrue."

Count Goluchowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, addressing the Budget Committee of the delegations to-day, referred to the Hispano-American war, and observed that neither the intervention of the Pope nor the "greatest complaisance on the part of Spain" had been able to avert conflict. He expressed his regret that the Queen Regent, a sovereign endowed with the rarest qualities as a ruler, and her people had not been spared so severe a trial, and he hoped that peace on "the most favorable terms that could be arranged" might be concluded at as early a date as possible.

A DENIAL FROM GERMANY.

Americans Told Not to Doubt Her Strict Neutrality.

BERLIN, May 12.—The semi-official North German Gazette this afternoon, in denying a reported interview between Emperor William and the United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, relative to the German Government's attitude toward the United States, says:

"The Americans cannot doubt the character of our strict and perfectly loyal neutrality after the repeated official declarations. Let this also be a hint to the English, French, and Austrian newspapers which are so anxious to represent the Government and public opinion of Germany as hostile to the President and people of the United States. The imperial policy has a right to feel confident that its more than a century old friendship to a State in which millions of Germans have found a second home will not be disturbed without urgent reasons."

ITALY'S BIG CONSPIRACY.

A Woman Nihilist Arrested with Documents Showing the Whole Scheme of Revolution.

ROME, May 12.—A semi-official note issued this evening declares that tranquillity prevails throughout the kingdom. The Archbishop of Naples has written a pastoral calling upon all in his diocese to co-operate in the restoration of order.

Stories are published here to-day confirming the reports that the police have seized at the residence of Mme. Kulicieff, a noted Nihilist, who is closely associated with the Socialist leader Turati, not only correspondence relating to the organization of the disorders, but the outlines of the whole concerted scheme for a revolution, compromising several Republican, Socialist, and Anarchist leaders.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived here this morning from Turin.

MILAN, May 12.—The city has assumed its normal aspect. The public services have been resumed and the schools will reopen to-morrow.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 12.—The Government announces that it will prevent the bands of Italians now marching through Switzerland with avowed revolutionary intentions from crossing the frontier into Italy. Orders have been sent to this effect to the frontier authorities.

FATE OF TACNA AND ARICA.

Inhabitants to Decide Whether They Belong to Peru or Chile.

LIMA, Peru, May 12—(Via Galveston, Texas.)—Congress has been convoked, in extraordinary session, for June 12, in order to discuss the protocol of Señor G. E. Billinghurst, the Vice President of Peru, which arranges for a plebiscite of the inhabitants of the conquered provinces of Tacna and Arica to decide to which country they belong, with the view of settling the long-standing dispute between Peru and Chile.

Mr. Gladstone Not in Pain.

HAWARDEN, May 12.—Mr. Gladstone, though weak, is not suffering pain to-day.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

The Members Listen to Addresses and Elect Officers.

The New York Library Club, composed principally of librarians in and about this city, held its fourth and last meeting of the season yesterday afternoon in the library building of Columbia University, about one hundred members being present. President Arthur Elmore Bostwick occupied the chair and introduced George H. Baker, the Librarian of Columbia University, who spoke on Columbia's library, its advantages as a building, and its books. President Bostwick gave a very interesting description of the new building of the Bloomingdale branch of the New York Free Circulating Library, for which ground has been broken on the south side of One Hundredth Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

Wilberforce Eames described some of the early printed books in the New York Public Library, and Charles Alexander Nelson spoke on "The University Library." At the close of the addresses the annual election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: President—Arthur Elmore Bostwick; Vice Presidents—Wilberforce Eames, Harriet Beardslee Prescott; Secretary—Thomas William Idle; Treasurer—Theresa Hitchler; Executive Committee—Dr. John Shaw Billings, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Charles Alexander Nelson, Wilberforce Eames, Josephine Adams Rathbone, Arthur Elmore Bostwick, ex-officio; Thomas William Idle, ex-officio, and Theresa Hitchler, ex-officio.

At the Health Exposition.

An exhibition of the way in which the Red Cross Ambulance Corps removes wounded soldiers from the battlefield was given at the Health Exposition last evening. The corps was commanded by Capt. Watson. A telegram from Miss Clara Barton was received by Mary E. Wadley of the exposition, thanking the managers for setting aside one night as Red Cross Night. The proceeds of this night are to go to Red Cross work.

Manhattan Beach Opening.

The Manhattan Beach Hotel will open on June 18 and the Oriental Hotel on June 23, instead of on the corresponding dates of May as announced yesterday.

MEDICAL COLLEGES' PLANS.

Two to Unite and Cornell to Have a New Building—Clinical Privileges.

When all the members of the Faculty of the New York University Medical School, with one exception, resigned several weeks ago and established the medical department of Cornell University, a controversy arose as to which of these two schools was entitled to the clinical privileges of Bellevue Hospital for the ensuing two years. Commissioner of Charities Keller decided that the action of the Faculty of the New York University School in resigning deprived the members of the clinical privileges.

Commissioner Keller has now decided to make a new set of rules, looking first to the comfort of patients, and then to the distribution of clinical privileges.

Dr. Austin Flint of the Bellevue Medical College, when asked yesterday if a consolidation had been effected between that school and the New York College, declined to make any statement. From other reliable sources, however, it was learned that the terms of consolidation have been agreed upon, and will go into effect within the next few days.

Meanwhile the Cornell School is open for the matriculation of students, and Oliver H. Payne and Henry Dimock have been appointed to select a site for a college building near Bellevue. Work on this building will be begun as soon as possible, and it is to be ready for occupancy by July 1, 1899. Until this building is finished the Cornell School is to occupy the building now used by the Bellevue Medical College, which has already planned to move on July 1 next.

WOMEN AS MINSTRELS.

Professional Woman's League Gives a Black-face Entertainment.

A clever entertainment was given in Hammerstein's Olympia yesterday afternoon, when forty members of the Professional Woman's League blackened their faces and gave a minstrel performance for the purpose of obtaining sufficient funds to build a clubhouse. Miss Elita Proctor Otis, who was dressed in a light-blue gown, with an American flag draped loosely in front, was the interlocutress, and end women were Annie Yeamans, Emma Brennan, Maida Craigen, Kate Davis, Matilda Davis, and Maude Bliss.

The entertainment opened with the chorus of "Dixie," followed by an interchange of minstrel wit between the interlocutress and the end women, carried on in a spirited fashion. Vocal selections were rendered by Emma Brennan, Elizabeth Hazard, Kate Davis, Louise Vescelius Sheldon, Annie Yeamans, Maude Bliss, Anna Warrington, and Ethel Irene Stuart.

After the first part came an olio by the Professional Woman's League Quartet, consisting of Ada Somers, Suzanne Leonard, Maude Bliss, and Helen Tappen, followed by specialties contributed by Kate Davis, Edith Fassett, Nina Drummond, and Aunt Louisa Eldredge, and some dances cleverly executed by a quartet composed of Marguerite St. John, Corinne Broadnax, May Steele, and Lillian Austin. A sketch entitled, "In Aunt Chloe's Cabin," written by Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, followed, the programme concluding with a burlesque on "Hamlet."

LAMBS CLUB AUCTION SALE.

Big Sum Realised for Seats for Its Star Gambol.

The Lambs Club's star Gambol, which will begin its tour at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday evening, May 23, was successfully launched yesterday afternoon at the Garrick Theatre when the auction sale of boxes and seats was held. The first of the array of these professional auctioneers to present himself was William H. Crane, who was subsequently followed by Henry E. Dixey, Jefferson De Angelis, Digby Bell, Wilton Lackaye, and Augustus Thomas.

Thirty-five boxes were sold, and the sum realized for them was $3,155. The programme, as announced, required the sale of the orchestra seats, but after 604 of them had been disposed of, the auctioneer was compelled to vacate the theatre, owing to the lateness of the hour, and the 339 remaining seats will be sold to the general public at $5 each. The grand tier boxes, stall boxes, omnibus box seats, dress circle, balcony, and family circle seats will be placed on sale at box office prices. The orchestra chairs auctioned off realized $5,412.72, making the gross result of the entire afternoon's sale $8,567.75.

Viola Allen to Play at the Lyric.

The Liebler Company yesterday signed a contract with the Olympia Amusement Company, under the terms of which their two stars, Viola Allen and Charles Coghlan, will occupy the Lyric Theatre for seventeen weeks, beginning Monday, Oct. 3, when Miss Allen will make her début as a star. The play which she will present has not yet been decided upon. Mr. Coghlan will begin his season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Sept. 12, when he will present "The Royal Box" for four weeks. On or about Jan. 1 he will produce an entirely new romance comedy drama written by himself, the scenes and incidents being laid in Paris, in the year 1793.

Theatricals at Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., May 12.—A big audience of fashionable people from all parts of Essex County witnessed the performance of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," given in Orange Music Hall this evening for the benefit of the Orange Memorial Hospital. About 100 children and young people of the Oranges and vicinity took part in the production and acquitted themselves creditably, the dances being remarkably pretty and well executed.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The fiftieth performance of Clyde Fitch's new play, "The Moth and the Flame," by the Kelcey-Shannon company, at the Lyceum Theatre, will be given May 24, when souvenirs will be distributed.

Managers Mordaunt and Block yesterday signed contracts with Louis Massen, Effie Germon, William Herbert, and Charlotte Crane to play with the Herald Square and Columbus Theatres stock companies.

Richard Mansfield has extended his season at the Garden Theatre for one week, and will give a special Wednesday matinée of "The First Violin," in addition to the regular Saturday matinée next week.

The annual election of officers of the Philharmonic Society will take place to-day at the Ashenbroedel, and, although three candidates are said to be under consideration, a very prominent member of the society said last night that there was no doubt that Anton Seidl's successor would be Emil Paur, the late conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Since the production of "What Happened to Jones," George H. Broadhurst has written a comedy called "The Last Chapter," and a farce entitled "Why Smith Left Home." Both of these plays will be presented next season under the management of Broadhurst Brothers, the latter receiving its initial presentation either late in August or early in September.

In "The Parson's Love," the little play presented at Keith's this week by Frank Losee and his company, all three characters concerned, (the "parson," who suddenly turns from all sorts of roguery to exemplary virtue at the end of the play; the miner, who reforms his whole life before he has had time to walk around the block, and the miner's wife, whose unalterable devotion disappears in elopement at a moment's notice,) are "converted" with a suddenness which is bewildering. But the piece is very well done, and is really pathetic and effective.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Stewart Hartshorne of Short Hills, N. J., will entertain the Woman's Club of Orange at her home on the occasion of the club's annual breakfast, next Wednesday. Club women of National prominence will be guests, and an interesting programme is being arranged. Mrs. Albert O. Field is the new President of the club.

Brooklyn society was well represented last evening at the concert given by the People's Sight-Singing Classes in the Park Theatre. The classes were assisted by Miss Cecilia Braems, soprano; William Theodore Van Yorx, tenor; Miss Dora Valesca Becker, violinist. When the orchestra played "The Star-Spangled Banner," the audience arose and sang three verses of the hymn, waving small flags at the same time.

George Stuart Smith gave a large reception yesterday afternoon between 4 and 6 o'clock at his home, 25 West Thirty-fourth Street. Many fashionable people attended. The affair was in honor of the host's sister, Miss Nina Larré Smith of Boston, who is to be married to Chester Burnell Duryea on June 1, in Trinity Chapel. Tea was poured by Mrs. Léon Marié, Mrs. Bryce Gray, Jr., and Miss Duryea. Miss Broadfoot, the alto of the Sembrich concert company; R. S. Pigott, baritone; Miss Tuttle, soprano, and Signor Pizarello, pianist, provided the music. Some three hundred society people attended.

AT THE ELECTRICAL EXHIBIT.

Chauncey M. Depew Has His Picture Taken by Electric Light from Vacuum Tubes—Other Features.

Some of the visitors at the electrical exhibit in Madison Square Garden last night enjoyed a novel and scientific treat in the line of photography. Their pictures were taken ensemble in the Moore Vacuum Tube Chapel, in a light nearly approaching daylight in intensity.

This was preceded by the photographing of Chauncey M. Depew alone. Mr. Depew was expected at the chapel by 8 o'clock, and D. McFarlan Moore, who designed the chapel and invented the vacuum tube-light system, and his corps of assistants had things ready for him by that time. Mr. Depew did not dawn upon the scene till about 9:30 P. M. Some friends came with him to witness the ordeal. Mr. Depew remarked that he supposed he was to look pleasant, and seated himself cheerfully at the rear of the chapel before a large drab-colored background, and just where the light from a vacuum arc could play directly on his well-known features. He held his "chin up a little higher" in response to the exhortation of the photographer, and permitted four snap shots of his physiognomy to be taken, showing it in profile, three-quarters, and full face. Mr. Moore pleasantly expressed his belief that the photographs would turn out to be good ones.

A crowd was then gathered in the chapel and the light was turned into the vacuum tubes which furnish the sole illumination for the little edifice. The group photograph of the visitors was then taken. Mr. Depew refrained from making a speech, contenting himself with pleasantly ejaculating "Magnificent!" as he noted the brilliant effect of the lighted tubes.

Mr. Moore, who arranged plans for the photographs, had an ordinary camera in use. He said last night that this was the first time a good instantaneous photograph had been taken by electric light, although he had in private taken indistinct photographs some time ago. Nikola Tesla recently made experiments in this line, taking photographs by electric lights with a ten seconds' exposure.

Mr. Moore obtains a great intensity of light by sending a single current at high pressure through a low-vacuum tube. The voltage in this current is much greater than in the ordinary current. It creates the light by agitating the few molecules of air that remain in the vacuum tube, causing them to vibrate tremendously. Mr. Moore gets his current from the Edison mains in the streets, and puts it through a special machine of his own invention, where the voltage is increased, the amperes being diminished.

The lectures in the concert hall at the Garden began yesterday evening with an address by Dr. S. S. Wheeler on electrically driven machinery. It was illustrated by lantern slides and by some original apparatus. To-night there will be an exhibition of sound-record taking in the concert hall. Rossi's band will play National airs and the spectators will see how sounds are recorded for reproduction on the gramophone. The entire process will be explained, and the records will be placed in the gramophones, when the audience can hear the pieces played.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

The School of Classical Studies at Rome Discussed.

The fourth annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America was begun yesterday afternoon at Columbia University. Prof. W. G. Hale of the Chicago University presided. There were present Profs. Kelsey of the University of Michigan, White and Wright of Harvard, Warren of Johns Hopkins, Seymour and Peck of Yale, Burton of Rochester, Merrill of Wesleyan, Marquand and Frothingham of Princeton, Harkness of Brown, Moore of Vassar, Egbert of Columbia, and C. C. Culver as Treasurer.

The work of the School of Classical Studies at Rome for the year under Prof. Smith was regarded as very satisfactory from a report made. The direction of the school for the ensuing year will be under Prof. Peck of Yale. Prof. Norton was made professor of archaeology and Prof. Merrill professor of Latin literature. It was decided to make an appeal to American colleges for financial support of the school, the money for the ensuing year not yet having been raised. Otherwise the school is in good financial condition.

DEWEY AND THE UNION LEAGUE.

The Admiral Made an Honorary Member of the Organization.

Admiral Dewey was elected an honorary member of the Union League Club last evening. After Secretary Terry had read a resolution from the executive committee recommending this action, President Elihu Root made a brief address in the course of which he said:

"Admiral Dewey has been recently made an honorary member of the Democratic Club, avowedly because he is a Democrat. While I have reason to doubt the correctness of that assumption, even if he is a Democrat, the platform of the Olympia is a broad enough one on which to honor Admiral Dewey by making him an honorary member of this club. In so doing the club is clearly following its best traditions as it has in electing to honorary membership Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan and Admirals Farragut, Porter, and Bailey."

Joseph H. Choate presented a set of resolutions eulogistic of the late Thomas C. Acton and reviewed briefly his career and public services. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Upon the recommendation of the Committee of Admissions the following were elected members of the club: William R. Heath, Samuel D. Styles, A. R. Peacock, George W. Munro, Charles A. Smith, Frank Colt Johnson, Rufus E. Holmes, Charles A. Gould, Charles A. Draper, George M. Thornton, Nathaniel Witherell, Dwight S. Richardson.

TAMMANY SACHEMS INSTALLED.

Resolutions Adopted Commending Admiral Dewey and His Squadron.

The newly elected officers of the Tammany Society were duly installed last night at the one hundred and ninth annual meeting of the society. William Astor Chanler, who has volunteered for the war, was the only absentee. The officers installed were: Sachems—John Whalen, John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, John J. Scannell, Charles F. Murphy, Randolph Guggenheimer, Maurice Featherston, Asa Bird Gardiner, John Kelly, George C. Clausen, John Fox, and Thomas J. Dunn; Secretary—Thomas F. Smith; Treasurer—Peter F. Meyer; Sagamore—John T. Nagle; Wiskinkie—John A. Boyle.

The Sachems elected Thomas L. Feitner Grand Sachem, Col. Gardiner Father of the Council, and A. D. Kiernan Scribe.

At the close of the installation ceremonies these resolutions, offered by Col. Gardiner, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The unexampled destruction of the American battleship Maine by Spanish treachery in the Harbor of Havana and the dreadful inhumanities perpetrated by the Spanish Government on the people of Cuba have brought about a war waged by the United States to redress these wrongs;

Now, therefore, the Tammany Society, mindful of its patriotic traditions since 1789, and that it loyally supported the Government of the United States in the War of 1812, in the Mexican War, and in the late civil war, and that it is the only corporation in the United States which for 109 years has never failed to properly celebrate American Independence, be it

Resolved, That this society pledges its most earnest support to the Administration of the Government of the United States in the prosecution of the existing war against Spain, and

Resolved, That the glorious victory of the United States naval forces under Rear Admiral George Dewey at Manila gladdens the hearts of all Americans and is a splendid sequence to the great naval exploits of Commodores John Paul Jones, Oliver Hazard Perry, Thomas Macdonough, Bainbridge, Hull, and Decatur in the War of 1812.

Resolved, That the thanks of this society are hereby tendered to Rear Admiral Dewey and the gallant men in his command.

Resolved, That an engrossed copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States and to Admiral Dewey.

Enrollment Estimated at 205,000.

The Bureau of Elections yesterday gave an estimate of the supplementary enrollment for the entire city. About three-quarters of the districts have turned in their statements, and the estimate announced was 29,920, which will bring the total enrollment under the new law to about 205,000.

NATIONAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the National Board.

At the thirty-second annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday, the President's address was delivered by Henry W. Eaton, the United States manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe. Referring to the attitude of the various State Legislatures toward foreign companies, Mr. Eaton said:

"Since the last annual meeting, if we except the discriminatory tax measure in Iowa, but little has been accomplished in the way of hostile legislation by the Legislatures of the various States. This board has happily and cordially recognized the injustice to a section of the membership of a measure of the Iowa character. It has appreciated the danger to the common interest of suggestions and aids to Legislatures in establishing classifications of insurance companies for purposes of taxation as capable of being utilized in a manner at once far reaching and vexatious, and has been impressed with the impolicy of jeopardizing the co-operation of a section of the membership now and heretofore rendering pronounced support to the native organizations established and maintained for the common good."

Reports were then made by the various standing committees. The Committee on Lighting, Heating, and Patent reported an elaborate set of recommendations in regard to the regulation of the acetylene gas hazard, which will be referred to the various associations throughout the country as representative of the views of the National board.

It was voted to continue the present fire inspection service. The committee recommendations for the extension of the practice of paying rewards for the conviction of incendiaries were voted down.

President George L. Chase of the Hartford then presented the following resolution, action on which was postponed until the next annual meeting:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be empowered in its discretion to undertake at the expense of the board the defense of any suit against any company, member of this board, where the maintenance of a principle of importance to the membership is involved.

Officers were elected as follows: President—E. C. Irvin; Vice President—George P. Sheldon; Secretary—Robert B. Beath; Treasurer—Fred W. Arnold. The new members of the Executive Committee are James Nichols, John E. McElroy, A. W. Damon, and H. F. Atwood.

The annual dinner of the board was held last night at Delmonico's. E. C. Irvin of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, the new President of the board, presided. Henry W. Eaton, the retiring President, made an address, giving a general review of the present condition of fire underwriting interests in the United States. Among the other speakers were President George L. Chase of the Hartford and Vice President John H. Washburn of the Home of New York. There were many prominent underwriters of other cities present, including President Clark of the Aetna of Hartford, Clarence E. Porter of the Springfield, Eastern Manager Kellogg of the Firemen's Fund of California, and Vice President Ellison of the Insurance Company of North America.

Manhattan Fire Election.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company yesterday afternoon P. B. Armstrong, who was forced out of the company on April 22, was unanimously elected President. John J. Gibbons, who has been President for the past three weeks, was elected Vice President, and William H. Baker Second Vice President. H. M. Eadie was elected Assistant Secretary, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. Dugro Buttles, who retires on May 31. P. B. Armstrong, H. R. Roden, H. F. Neefus, and D. C. Hipkins were elected Directors. The services of William Reed, the company's adjustor, were dispensed with, and James and William Durbow appointed special agents.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

A special meeting of the Suburban Underwriters' Association (fire underwriters) will be held to-day to receive the report of the Executive Committee on reorganization.

The complaint in the suit to be brought in the name of Silas P. Wood against the Manchester Insurance Company of England for the recovery of $9,000 was drawn up yesterday, and the papers in the suit will be served to-day.

Benoni Lockwood of the Insurance Company of North America withdrew yesterday his declination of the nomination for Vice President of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, in accordance with the request of the Nominating Committee. It was definitely stated last night that a second set of nominations would be made, substituting the name of John M. Whiton for that of Mr. Lockwood for Vice President. The election will be held next Monday.

COLLEGE CORNERSTONE LAID.

Exercises Held by the Medical College and Hospital for Women.

The cornerstone of the new building of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, on One Hundred and First Street, near Manhattan Avenue, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The college was founded thirty years ago by Dr. Lozier, and is at present situated in a leased building at 213 West Fifty-fourth Street. Ground was broken several weeks ago for the new building, which is to be a three-story structure, with stone front. At present only the building which is to be used as the college will be erected, its dimensions being 25 by 100. It is to cost about $35,000, and the hospital building, which will adjoin it, will cost about the same.

The exercises yesterday afternoon were well attended by students and friends of the college, the alumnae and Faculty wearing caps and gowns. The Rev. Dr. Thomas McKee Brown began the exercises with an invocation, after which D. H. Morris, President of the Board of Trustees, made the introductory address. The cornerstone was then laid by a committee of the Associated Alumnae, composed of Rita Dunlevy, Dr. Jennie Baker, Dr. Helen Cooley, and Dr. Sophia Morganthaler, assisted by a committee of the undergraduates, composed of Miss S. Hertz, Miss Cahoon, and Mrs. Schell.

Dr. Morgenthaler laid the mortar and Dr. Cooley leveled the stone. The copper box which was placed in the stone contained a copy of the charter of the college, a photograph of the founder, the daily papers, coins, cards, &c. A valedictory address was delivered by the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy in about three months.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE

Party Reorganization Questions Decided at Its Meeting.

A special meeting of the Republican County Committee was held last night in the United Charities Building, to decide several questions on the party reorganization left to its discretion by the new primary election law. It was decided that at the primaries, to be held June 7, delegates shall be elected to the new County Committee, to the new City Committee, and to the Assembly District Conventions. In place of voting directly for the delegates to the State Convention at the coming primaries, those delegates will be chosen at the Assembly District Conventions, to be held June 17.

Chairman Quigg arrived from Washington in time to displace ex-Alderman James Owens, who had been named temporary Chairman. Under the new rules adopted singly in the form of resolutions the new County Committee, which will consist of 221 members, will meet and organize on June 14. The nominating conventions for Congress and the Senate and Assembly will be held in September.

Lloyd Collis provoked some merriment by asking Mr. Quigg at what hour on June 14 he purposed calling the new County Committee to order. If the statements of the independents are well founded, Mr. Quigg is not certain of being a member of the committee. Mr. Quigg replied that the committee would meet at 8:30 P. M., but he could not say who would call it to order. The new City Committee will be made up by one member for every 200 votes cast for Gov. Black.

Morris County Dead-lock Broken.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 12.—After a deadlock lasting thirty hours the Board of Freeholders of Morris County reached an agreement this morning by mutual concessions. The board is made up of twenty-two members, equally divided politically. The Democrats named Mr. Gitten, and the Republicans nominated Director Merritt B. Lumm. Twenty-eight ballots were cast without result, and then an agreement was reached. Mr. Lumm was elected Director, and the Republicans take the Lunacy, Miscellaneous, and Printing Committees. The Democrats control the patronage of the County Engineer's Department and the jail, and the Finance, Almshouse, and Road Committees.

BLAME FOR MISSIONARIES.

J. E. Buckley from Colombia Declares They Have Libelled the South American Countries.

James Edward Buckley, formerly of the United States Consul's office at Bogota, Colombia, and now representing a Kansas City syndicate controlling railroad franchises in that country, reached this city Wednesday on the steamship Allegheny, en route for his home in Kansas City. He expressed considerable surprise at seeing no evidence of the United States being at war during the voyage from South America. The Allegheny passed merchant ships flying the Stars and Stripes, but saw no warships since she left Puerto Savanilla.

Speaking of Columbia, Mr. Buckley said but little interest was manifested in the war between Spain and the United States. The sympathy of the educated classes seemed to be against Spain. The merchants of all the South American countries, Mr. Buckley said, desired to trade with the United States, and he believed the missionaries were responsible for any misunderstanding that exists between them and the merchants of the United States.

"The missionaries," he said, "make the country appear worse than it is, that they may get more money for their work. The reports for the years of 1891-95, to the Home Board of Foreign Missions, New York City, are quite made up of groundless abuse, false statements, and a libel on the people. It is safe to say that no place in the world are missionaries treated better, housed better, and given greater toleration than in Colombia. The people are universally polite, and one may travel from end to end of the nation without arms or protection.

"The merchants of the United States can, if they wish, work up an annual trade of over $20,000,000 with Colombia alone. The trade of South America belongs to this country. The people want to give it to us, and are willing to meet us more than half way."

SALE OF GALTEE MORE.

Report that Russia Has Secured the Celebrated Horse.

LONDON, May 12.—It is asserted here that the Russian Government has purchased the celebrated Irish-bred race horse Galtee More for £25,000 ($125,000.)

Galtee More was bred by Mr. John Gubbins, a well-known Irish sportsman, who inherited nearly a million sterling from an uncle who had accumulated a fortune in a Cork distillery. The animal was the first Irish horse to win the English Derby, and is one of the seven horses that have won the so-called triple classic crown of the English turf.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Louis Sonntag, Jr.

William Louis Sonntag, Jr., one of the rising young illustrators of the day, died on Wednesday in this city, after a brief illness. He was the son of William Louis Sonntag, the landscape artist, and was born in this city on Feb. 2, 1869. When only thirteen years old he exhibited a water color of the Brooklyn Bridge in the National Academy of Design, the picture finding a purchaser. He exhibited a number of water colors in the Academy in subsequent years, but gave most of his attention to illustrating, in which he had marked success. His work appeared constantly in the better-known magazines and weekly illustrated papers, his productions being the result of self-teaching.

Mr. Sonntag married Miss Hattie Inglis of this city on Jan. 5, 1892. Besides belonging to the American Water Color Society, the Ohio Society, and the Society of Naval Architects, Mr. Sonntag was eligible to the Order of the Cincinnati. His great-grandfather, William Louis Sonntag, an officer in the French Army which came to this country to assist in the winning of American independence, was a member of that order. Mr. Sonntag's home was at 411 West Twenty-third Street. His wife, his parents, and a sister survive him. The funeral will take place to-day, and the interment will be in Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. GEORGE A. HOWARD, D. D., died suddenly at his residence in Catskill, N. Y., yesterday, in the eighty-third year of his age. He was for forty years the pastor of Christ Presbyterian Church of Catskill. Dr. Howard had also taken an important part in the movements of his denomination at large. His wife survives him.

MARK PIERCE PENDLETON of Islesboro, Me., died at the home of his sister, Mrs. L. A. Lewis, 865 President Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Last Fall he went to El Paso, Texas, for his health, but returned to his sister's home about two weeks ago. Mr. Pendleton was the editor and proprietor of The Belfast Age. Mr. Pendleton was well known as a Democrat. President Cleveland appointed him Consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia. It was there that, in the discharge of his duty, he was attacked with pneumonia, which developed into consumption. Mr. Pendleton was thirty-eight years old.

HENRY SIMPSON died at his residence, 182 West Fourth Street, Wednesday morning, of pneumonia. He was born in Ireland in 1817, and came to New York when thirty-one years old, and for a number of years was in the grocery business in Bleecker Street, corner of Morton Street. He served as a Lieutenant in the civil war. For twenty-five years he had been sexton of St. Clement's Church, in West Third Street. He was one of the oldest members of the American Institute and one of the oldest Masons in the State, being a member of Atlas Lodge of this city. He leaves a wife and four children. The funeral will take place from St. Clement's Church to-morrow at 1:30 P. M.

Mrs. JAMES M. BROWN, widow of the well-known New York financier, died Wednesday evening at her home, 31 East Thirty-sixth Street, where she had lived for twenty-eight years. She had been an invalid since the death of her husband, July 19, 1890. Mrs. Brown was Miss Julia Post. Her father came from Baltimore. She was born in this city, May 4, 1819, and was married half a century ago. Her husband, who was the son of Stewart Brown, was born in 1820, and became connected with the old house of Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, of 59 Wall Street, in 1844. He became senior member of the firm in 1860. The firm was widely known abroad, as well as in this country. Mrs. Brown leaves one son—Waldron P. Brown—and three daughters—Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. James T. Soutter, and Miss E. W. Brown. The funeral will take place to-morrow. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. HENRY HOLLANDER died at 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, at her home, 27 East Seventy-sixth Street. She was Miss Theresa J. Kridel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Kridel of this city, and was born on Sept. 26, 1871. She was educated in this city, and as her mother, Mrs. Augusta M. Kridel, died while the children were all young, she brought up her youngest brother. She married Mr. Hollander, a New York merchant, on Jan. 5, 1892, and had lived in this city since. They lost their only child some time ago. Mrs. Hollander is survived by her husband, her father, and three brothers, Samuel Kridel and Alexander Hayes Kridel, who are now abroad, and Abraham M. Kridel of this city. The funeral will take place at 9:30 o'clock this morning at her home. The Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, Minister of Congregation Shaaral Tephilla, Eighty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, will officiate. The burial will be in Salem Fields Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF C. F. HAVEMEYER.

Father Malone Officiates at the Home in Roslyn, L. I.

The funeral of Charles F. Havemeyer, who shot and killed himself on Monday evening at his country home, the Old Brick Farm, on the Westbury Road, near Roslyn, L. I., took place there yesterday morning. The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church of Brooklyn, for many years the friend of the dead man's father, Theodore A. Havemeyer, officiated.

The service was a simple one. It began about 10:30 A. M., friends of the family who attended having reached Roslyn on a special car attached to the train which left Long Island City at 9 o'clock. The pallbearers were: Robert Moss, brother of Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer; J. Borden Harriman, Robert Livingston Beeckman, August Belmont, Oliver W. Bird, Lewis M. Rutherfurd, Winthrop Rutherfurd, C. Albert Stevens, Robert F. Potter, and Stuyvesant Le Roy.

The body was transferred to a special train in waiting, which carried the funeral party to Brooklyn, and they proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was deposited in the Havemeyer vault after a brief commitment service by Father Malone.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cottage Glassware.

Plain, etched, gold-band, also inexpensive cut Table Glass, suitable for summer use. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, 915 Broadway, Near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

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Lace Curtains, Angora Rugs, cleaned. LORD'S Dyeing Offices, 668 6th Av. and 15th St., near Broadway.

E. & W. ELK. E. & W.
A new roll collar.

Carpet Cleansing. T. M. Stewart. 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, May 11, 1898, at her late residence, 31 East 36th St., after a lingering illness, Julia E., widow of the late James W. Brown, in the eightieth year of her age.
Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday morning, May 14, at 10 o'clock.

DUVAL.—At Tampa, Fla., on May 6, 1898, Albert L. Duval of Memphis, Tenn.

GAY.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., May 12, 1898, Edmond C. Gay, aged fifty-six years. An ever faithful son and brother.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, 118 Archer Av., on Sunday, May 15, at 4 o'clock.

HORR.—In Mystic, Conn., May 11, 1898, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Lathrop, Mrs. Elsie M., widow of the late Rev. George E. Horr of New Jersey.
Funeral Friday, 3 P. M., at Mystic, Conn.

HOWARD.—Suddenly, in Catskill, N. Y., on Thursday morning, May 12, in the eighty-third year of his age, the Rev. George A. Howard, D. D.
Funeral at Christ's Presbyterian Church, Catskill, Sunday afternoon. Train leaves Grand Central Station at 8 o'clock.

PATON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on May 10, Annie Staveley Paton, aged 76 years, widow of William Paton, and daughter of the late William Agnew.
Funeral services at her late residence, 15 West 19th St., on Friday, May 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SHEPARD.—On Thursday, May 12, at Hudson, N. Y., Robert Blanchard Shepard, in the 69th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SONNTAG.—On Wednesday, May 11th, 1898, W. Louis Sonntag, Jr., beloved husband of Hattie Inglis Sonntag.
Funeral private, from his late residence, 411 West 23d St.

WHITEHEAD.—On May 11, at 12 West Eighteenth Street, Gerrard Irvine Whitehead, in the 61st year of his age.
Funeral at St. James the Less, Philadelphia, at 2 P. M., Saturday, May 14, 1898.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 12.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
ARDIE, Frank, 117 E. 8th St.	2	7
ARCULARIUS, Elsa L., 121 E. 21st.	22	10
BROWNING, Ann J., 200 E. 82d St.	75	10
BASS, Lily, 282 Broome St.	2	11
BRUCE, John, 864 10th Av.	45	9
BEMIS, Jane, 66 W. 93d St.	74	10
BRADLEY, Ellen, 596 9th Av.	56	10
BROWN, Julia P., 31 E. 36th St.	79	10
BROWN, Jacob, 84 Avenue B	36	11
CLARK, Caroline A., 308 W. 11th St.	56	10
COLLINS, R., 1,456 Amsterdam Av.	1	10
CARUTHERS, Mary, 830 6th Av.	82	11
CREVELING, Kathryn, 159 W. 97th.	78	10
CRAWFORD, William, 48 E. 86th St.	35	11
CASSIDY, William, 96 E. Houston St.	56	10
COHEN, Chaim, 74 Eldridge St.	1	11
COHEN, Rosie, 170 Monroe St.	1	11
CLIBBIN, John, 60 E. 9th St.	80	11
CORETTI, Joseph, 80 W. 3d St.	80	8
CURRAN, Catharine, Hart's Island	47	8
DICKEY, George, St. Vincent's Hosp.	70	11
FARLEY, John, 242 W. 16th St.	37	11
FELLER, Frank J., 2,126 2d Av.	1	12
GODFREY, Martin, 227 E. 96th St.	51	10
GLASER, Samuel, 230 7th Av.	1	11
GRAMM, John, 76 Morton St.	7	12
GERARD, Emma M., 419 E. 25th St.	2	11
GOREY, James, 19 W. 114th St.	55	11
GIRARD, Ernest, William's Bridge	18	11
HORVORKA, Barbara, 408 E. 73d St.	71	10
HOULIHAN, James, 50 Trinity Place	2	10
HARTLEY, Frank E., 2,060 8th St.	28	11
HANLON, Johanna, 82 Jones St.	50	11
JOHNSTON, Rebecca, 414 E. 14th St.	68	9
KEENAN, Rose, 508 W. 38th St.	72	10
KLOTZBUCHER, J., 131 Broome St.	67	9
KRUG, Edward J., 522 E. 86th St.	60	11
KOCH, Sophia, 344 E. 53d St.	27	11
KEECH, C. H., 3 Rutherford Place	78	10
LAWLOR, Dennis, 210 E. 108th St.	50	10
LA MORTE, Maria N., 7 Delancey St.	1	11
LEITH, John, William's Bridge	73	10
LITTS, Clydie E., 100 E. 87th St.	20	12
McGUIRE, Agnes, 470 9th Av.	20	10
McCLELLAND, Thomas, 555 W. 48th.	63	11
MEGEE, John H., 107 W. 88th St.	29	11
MICKELSON, William J., 125th St. and Boulevard	47	11
MARTIN, Elizabeth, 427 E. 19th St.	46	10
MAURA, Salvatore, 241 Elizabeth St.	1	11
MONAHAN, James, 1,500 1st Av.	64	10
MURPHY, Maggie, 249 W. 29th St.	28	11
MICHAELS, Carl, Manh. State Hosp.	35	11
MILLER, Scheiva, 10 Suffolk St.	62	12
MURRAY, James, 2,232 5th Av.	68	9
NORMAN, Ella G., Inwood	82	10
OTT, Frederick, 121 Allen St.	24	12
PROPPE, Louis C., 238 W. 20th St.	29	11
PELITO, Margaret, 16 E. 113th St.	54	10
QUINN, Cornelius, 663 E. 147th St.	73	11
ROGERS, Harry E., 657 Greenwich St.	31	10
RANDOLPH, Robert, 366 W. 126th St.	25	9
ROSENTHAL, Arthur M., 302 E. 73d.	2	11
RUMGAY, O., King's Bridge Road	37	11
SIMPSON, Henry, 182 W. 4th St.	80	11
STRUNK, Marie, Isabella Home	78	9
SWARTZBERG, Perl, 264 Cherry St.	1	11
SHERMAN, Edward, 404 Pearl St.	20	10
SHERONE, Teresa, 39 Mott St.	75	11
STARR, Hyman, 250 E. 101st St.	58	11
SMITH, James, St. Joseph's Hospital	81	11
SMITH, Rosie, St. Joseph's Hospital	23	11
SOMMER, Ludwig, 724 E. 144th St.	65	11
SURATT, Pattie, 16 W. 99th St.	53	12
THELLER, Sarah F., 86 Grove St.	66	11
TURNER, Robert D., 426 W. 29th St.	32	11
VAZEUX, Vincente B., 135½ W. 28th.	46	10
WARTH, August, 40 2d St.	54	11
WEINMAN, Samuel, 206 Delancey St.	4	11
WANDELL, M. P., 622 W. 39th St.	27	11
WALLACE, William F., 675 E. 142d.	22	9
WOOTON, Howard, 345 W. 45th St.	1	9
WHITEHEAD, Gerrard J., 12 W. 18th.	60	11

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. May.
BELZER, Annie, 82 Evergreen Av.	1	10
BENDER, Mary, Kings Co. Hosp.	79	10
BEHRENS, Cornelius, 228 Lynch St.	15	12
BRUST, Freddie, 2,979 Fulton St.	1	11
BOOKER, Mary L., E. 94th St.	42	9
BOHLANDER, V., Evangelical Home	81	10
BRADY, Margaret, 1,376 Gates Av.	25	11
COLLINS, Jerome C., 100 York St.	3	12
COHN, Samuel, 222 De Kalb Av.	55	11
CANARY, Thomas, 283 Pacific St.	37	10
DUBIN, Rosa, 59 Throop Av.	1	12
DOUGHERTY, James, 397 S. 4th St.	1	12
FOLLOWES, Elizabeth, St. Mary's Hosp.	61	11
FLEISCHER, Hanna R., 449 Rockaway Av.	2	12
FOSTER, John P., 163 Gates Av.	26	11
FOLEY, Rosanna, 259 Smith St.	33	10
GRIFFIN, Mary, 103 President St.	1	11
GRAY, Annie, 258 Livingston St.	28	11
GILLKINSON, Emelia, 233 Warren.	25	11
GLOEGGUER, Annie, 1,068 Flushing Av.	1	11
HEMBERG, August, 209 39th St.	30	9
HENRIETTA, Rosa, 183 Greene St.	1	12
HENTSCHELL, Anna E., 186 George.	1	11
HETTERICH, John, 193 Ellery St.	1	11
HEINLEIN, Mary F., 76 Oak St.	20	11
HILL, Mary, 228 4th Av.	1	11
JOHNSON, Ida, Meth. Epis. Hosp.	19	11
KEELER, Fannie, 501 Marcy Av.	32	11
KELLY, John, 49 Wallabout St.	1	11
LOWDEN, Adaline, 491 Greene Av.	66	11
LYONS, Ann, 426 De Kalb Av.	50	11
MESSING, Theodore, 225 Bleecker St.	56	11
MANGOLD, Fred, K. C. Hosp.	52	8
MANTEL, August, 108 Throop Av.	8	12
MOORE, Sophia M., 831 Tompkins Av.	77	10
MATISKI, M. J., Varkens Hook Road	1	10
MARCUS, Mary L., 33d St. and 11th Av.	1	11
MACKMULL, Charles, 84 Knickerbocker Av.	1	10
McDOWELL, James A., 275 9th Av.	32	10
McGUIRE, William, 1,031 Bergen St.	76	11
McMANUS, Michael, K. C. Hosp.	60	10
NIXON, Rosa, 45 Prince St.	1	10
NORTHRUP, A. A., 175 India St.	32	10
OELKER, Clara A., 562 Atlantic Av.	14	10
PENDLETON, M. P., 865 President.	38	12
PREHMUS, Louise, 132 Elizabeth St.	1	11
REED, Aaron C., 849 De Kalb Av.	7	10
RISOLA, Antoinette, 500 President St.	4	11
SHEA, William, 254 Wyckoff St.	16	10
SCHARDING, F., 207 Meserole St.	87	9
SEILER, Andrew, 21 Scholl St.	83	9
SAVWICH, John, foot of 11th St.	4	10
SIMON, Eva, 161 Hopkins St.	48	10
SCHINSKI, J., Kingston Av. Hosp.	3	11
TOAL, Catharine, 142 Java St.	55	11
TOMMASELLO, Placido, 77 Tillary	1	10
WEINER, Lillie, 62 McDougal St.	1	10
WILLS, Lottie, 110 Willow St.	17	10
WOELFE, J., 1,123 St. Mark's Av.	72	11
WILLIS, Henry, 181 14th St.	45	10

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Notice is hereby given that the Bondholders' Agreement, bearing date March 9th, 1896, has become operative, as provided in Section II. thereof.

The time for the holders of the above bonds to deposit their securities with the Union Trust Company of New York under the terms of said Bondholders' Agreement has been extended to May 14th, 1898, after which date no bonds will be received on deposit except upon such terms as the Committee may then impose.

Copies of said agreement may be obtained from the Union Trust Company or from the undersigned.

Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.

SIMON BORG,
JAMES M. HAM,
EDWARD H. LADD, Jr.,
GILMER CLAPP,
} Committee.

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SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY
of Clarksville, Ind.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article Fourth of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty bonds of the above referred to Company, the price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050) per bond, with interest to coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on May 31, 1898.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
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N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus $1,500,000.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market reactionary.

Nearly 500,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the transactions extended over a long list. As a rule quotations went off somewhat. News of the fight at Cardenas, with American lives lost, exerted a depressing influence. Wall Street has been counting so confidently upon war's proceeding without involving much, if any, danger to American vessels or American men that actual destruction by the Spanish guns—however relatively slight—operated as a shock. And Wall Street enthusiasm has developed so much on the basis of war victory sentiment that free selling of stocks followed.

Yet of stocks changing as much as a whole point as many went up as went down; but in fractional changes losses far outnumbered the gains. So generally fractional was the reaction, however, that most veteran observers regarded the market as showing exceptional strength. Especially well did the standard railroad stocks withstand the pressure.

***

Ease continues in the money market. Mercantile paper is now salable on a reasonable basis, and, according to prominent banking authorities, the money market tendency is downward. Time money is as abundant now as it was scarce a couple of weeks ago. Money on call goes begging.

***

From every part of the West come enthusiastic reports of jubilation over prosperity which big crops and better prices create.

***

Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of 5s, coupon, at 111.

***

In State bonds $5,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 68½.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1¼	Oregon Short Line	½
Am. Malting Co. pf.	⅝	Pullman Car	1⅜
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Rio Gr. & West	1½
Col., H. V. & Tol.	⅝	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Consolidated Gas	6	Silver Bullion certs.	1½
Iowa Central pf.	1¼	Union Pac., D. & G., t. r.	1⅝
Lake E. & West. pf.	1		
Lake Shore	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sugar Refs.	⅝	Met. Street Railway	1½
Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	1	Michigan Central	⅝
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
Brooklyn Rapid Tr.	½	N. Y. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	⅝	N. Y., Chi., & St. L.	⅝
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norf. & West. pf.	½
Chicago & Alton	⅝	Northern Pacific	½
Chi., B. & Q.	⅝	Northern Pac. pf.	⅝
Chi., M. & St. P.	⅝	Ontario & Western	½
Chi. & N. W.	1	Ore. Imp., all in. pd.	1
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1	Penn. R. R.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	People's Gas, Chi.	⅝
Cleve., Lor. & W.	⅝	Reading	½
Consolidated Ice	⅝	Tenn. Coal & Iron	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	⅝	Third Avenue	2⅝
Erie 1st pf.	1¼	Union Pacific	⅝
Flint & P. M.	⅞	Union Pacific pf.	⅝
General Electric	⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
Great Northern pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
Iowa Central	⅛	Wabash pf.	⅝
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	1	West Chicago Street	⅝
Louis. & Nash.	⅞	Western Union Tel.	⅝
Manhattan cons.	1⅜		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	N. Y. Central, ext. 4s	2½
Int. & G. N. 1st	1	Ore. Short Line 6s	1
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1	St. L. & I. M. 2d, ext.	1¼
Manhattan El. 1st	1½	St. L. S. W. 1st	1⅜
Minn. & St. L. con. 4s	1¼	U.P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.	3
Missouri Pacific con.	1	Western Pacific 6s	1

Bonds Declined.

Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	1⅛	Standard R. & T. 6s	2

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3¼ per cent. for thirty days, 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 4@4½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rate, 5@5½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 5½@6½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6½@7½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $133,488,102; balance, $7,090,034; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $819,842.

Money on call in London at 3@3¼ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 3⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was firm. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual business was done at $4.81¼@$4.81⅜ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85⅛@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23⅛@5.24⅜ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 93 15-16 and 94 7-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 39 15-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—19c discount. Boston—3@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 100c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—Par @35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred ⅜, to 36⅞; St. Paul ⅜, to 99⅝; Louisville and Nashville ⅝, to 56⅝; Pennsylvania ⅝, to 59¼; Reading ⅝, to 9¼; Canadian Pacific ⅜, to 86⅝; New York Central ¼, to 119½; Erie ¼, to 13⅝, and Atchison ⅛, to 13⅝. British consols declined 1-16, to 110 15-16 for money, and 111⅛ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,093,000, circulation decreased £236,000, bullion increased £856,695, "other" securities increased £300,700, "other" deposits increased £4,246,000, public deposits decreased £135,000, notes reserve increased £1,037,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 43.27 per cent., compared with 44.50 per cent. last week, against a decline from 51.60 per cent. to 51.40 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The bank gained £168,000 bullion on balance.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 47,725,000f., Treasury accounts current increased 41,150,000f., gold on hand increased 1,700,000f., bills discounted increased 14,200,000f., silver on hand increased 2,675,000f. In Paris, rentes closed at 102f. 85c. Exchange on London was 25f. 33c.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 158.80; at Lisbon at 75, against 74½ Wednesday; at Rome at 101.70, against 107.25 Wednesday. The gold premium at Madrid advanced 2 per cent. to 81, against 79 Wednesday, 100 Tuesday, and 111 a week ago.

PEOPLE'S GAS IMPROVEMENT.

A Wall Street news agency yesterday published the following review:

"On Feb. 11, just before the Maine was blown up, People's Gas sold at 98⅛, with every prospect of an advance to a price warranted by its 6 per cent. dividends. Yesterday it reached and crossed that price. Very little was ever known about the exact financial position of the company, until the new management decided to tell all the facts and issued a complete annual report. It was claimed in the Street for a long time that 6 per cent. was not earned, but in 1897 the report showed earnings over 6 per cent., without the benefit of economies resulting from consolidation. These economies are equal to at least 1 per cent. per annum, and further economies are being put into effect since the acquisition of the Mutual Fuel and the Universal companies.

"The actual assets of the People's Gas Company exceeded all current liabilities $2,763,973, ignoring $400,000 of material on hand. The actual cash on hand was $1,183,000. Such a cash surplus provides for the maintenance of 6 per cent. dividends for a long period, if earnings had fallen off. Instead, net earnings have increased steadily this year, because of 12 per cent. increase in consumption and because of the economies in operation.

"Very few if any gas companies can show so large an amount of surplus cash. The monopoly of furnishing gas to the City of Chicago, with the agreement with the Ogden Company as to extensions, is of great importance in estimating future results, particularly when the future largely increased consumption per capita is considered.

"In September last People's Gas sold at 108⅝. It fell from this price when the McMullan syndicate bought the Mutual and Universal companies, now owned by the People's Company. Friends of the company say that the stock will cross this price on this movement, for the acquisition of the Mutual and the Universal has proved to have been a wise move, so that the company's position to-day is the best in every particular in its history."

TWO SUGAR TRUST REPORTS.

Sugar Trust stock was traded in yesterday to the extent of nearly 50,000 shares, with only a fractional net change. When such a volume of stock can be tossed back and forward on the Stock Exchange without bringing about sharp changes in price something quite out of the usual is under way, according to Wall Street calculations.

Two conflicting reports, both interesting, circulate in Wall Street now regarding Sugar Trust affairs. One has it that the Sugar Trust people have been able to bring about a settlement with threatening outside refiners, and that on a basis which represents an important victory.

The contrary report has it that the Sugar Trust has had to accept terms made by the outsiders. It is declared that the Messrs. Arbuckle, with exceptional coffee trade relationships, have been able practically to keep the Sugar Trust from buying coffee on any basis which will permit the Sugar Trust to proceed with its coffee competition. It is even represented that the Sugar Trust has made contracts to deliver coffee beyond what it has been able to buy, and that consequently the trust has been obliged to make overtures to the Messrs. Arbuckle for supplies.

LEADERS NOT DISTURBED.

A canvass among the more important operators of the Street last night failed to disclose nervousness upon the part of anybody who hitherto has been actively engaged in the stock market's development. Yesterday's reaction was almost uniformly described as natural, and not hurtful. Four out of five authorities express the view that on any further show of weakness all the standard stocks in the market will prove to be profitable purchases.

EUROPE READY TO BUY.

London was credited with free sales of American stocks yesterday, though probably there was much exaggeration in current gossip to this effect. A cable dispatch received in Wall Street yesterday from an important London banking house said:

"Many indications appear of energetic work by the right people here to re-establish Spanish-American peace. The Rothschilds are doing devoted service. You can rely that every move they make has in advance the sanction of the Spanish Government. We believe good international news will come far quicker than is popularly expected. In the event of an early war settlement all the money centres in Europe would be buyers of American securities, for the high price of your products is a convincing bull argument."

GOOD TIMES DOWN SOUTH.

One of the notable things to which Wall Street is giving attention appears in the increases which the railroads of the South are making. Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway both reported excellent figures yesterday for the first week of the present month, the former gaining over $41,000, and the latter $33,000.

Southern coal and iron properties are all enjoying prosperity. Most of the larger furnaces in Virginia, Tennessee, and Alabama have orders booked far ahead, and they are selling output at prices which represent material advances over what could be realized last year.

There seems also to be developing a disposition to expect much better things of cotton.

OLD STORIES AFLOAT AGAIN.

Consolidated Gas was one of the features of yesterday's market, gaining half a dozen points. Wall Street has assurances from a variety of quarters that Consolidated Gas is about to sell at 250. The why and the wherefore are not disclosed, although there begins to be a revival of all the old merger and consolidation rumors commanding so much attention in the stock market boom of last Summer, none of which happened to be true.

SOUTHERN IRON OUT WEST.

Reviewing Western iron trade conditions, The Chicago Tribune lays stress on the rapid development of favor upon the part of Western buyers toward Southern producers. It remarks:

"Southern pig iron has been an active seller for a week past, nearly 25,000 tons being placed. The chief buyer was the Deering Harvester Works, which took between 10,000 and 15,000 tons. They have usually bought Northern iron heretofore, but the widened margin between Northern and Southern products, noted last week, and caused by recent heavy sales of Northern iron, has given the business this year chiefly to the Southern furnacemen. The sellers are, however, widely scattered. Some of the iron, it is stated, will come from the Tonawanda, (N. Y.) Furnace. This large transaction, thus distributed, emphasizes the healthy condition of the local pig-iron market. There have been intimations of an advance in Southern iron, but prices are not quotably higher, the only evidences of strength being the withdrawal of concessions previously granted. There are other large agricultural implement men now in the market for iron for the coming season."

LUMBER TRADE GOOD.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman, speaking of the local lumber market, says the month of April, just closed, was a good month, though the shipments were slightly less than in the preceding month. It was, nevertheless, a much better month than April of last year. "That the shipments were not larger and that they have been only just about holding their own during several weeks past," adds The Lumberman, "has been due rather to conditions in the country than to the war. The weather has been excellent for early farmwork and the farmers have been taking advantage of it to get their crops in. So far as getting a good start will affect the crops that are to be harvested in the Fall conditions have been most favorable. With prices as they are at present the Northwest has a bright futur before it for trade in all lines."

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The Northwestern Lumberman, published at Chicago, says one of the more promising features of the outlook for the season's lumber trade is the excellent condition of the growing Winter wheat crop. Reports from the middle and further West indicate a larger demand for lumber than in 1897, with collections easy and the prospects of the Summer trade better than for years.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Advance in the gold premium at Madrid from 79 to 85.

Additional Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf first mortgage fives amounting to $800,000 listed by Stock Exchange.

Report of Bureau of Statistics showing a decrease in exports of breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oils, cattle, hogs, and provisions for April of $9,000,000, as compared with March, but an increase of $12,500,000 as compared with April last year.

Denial of reported sale of Treasury stock by the Consolidated Gas Company.

No change in Bank of England rate of discount.

Declaration of the regular semi-annual dividend of $3 by the American Express Company.

Notice given by Atchison that it will put in a 10 cent rate on live stock from the Missouri River to Chicago, the lowest rate ever announced.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in May showed increases: Alabama Great Southern, $501; Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, $28,547; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $4,400; Chicago Great Western, $27,515; Iowa Central, $4,698; Lake Erie and Western, $7,693; Louisville and Nashville, $41,450; Mexican National, $359; Minneapolis and St. Louis, $8,371; St. Louis and San Francisco, $20,691; Southern Railway, $33,285; Southern Railway, Memphis Division, $446; Wheeling and Lake Erie, $7,441; Wisconsin Central, $41,450.

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The following showed decreases: Chesapeake and Ohio, $20,126; New York, Ontario and Western, $4,568.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday the traction stocks were quiet almost throughout the group, but an advance was made by Brooklyn City Railroad, and there was a good demand for Second Avenue bonds. On rumors that the long-predicted consolidation was maturing, and on hearing that Consolidated Gas had risen on the Stock Exchange Mutual Gas advanced to 320. Standard Gas also making higher figures, with few sales. In the industrial list Standard Oil remains the favorite and nearly reached the top price of Wednesday, but at the close met with a slight reaction.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	203	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brook. El. tr. recpts., 3d assmt. pd.	12¼	13
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81½
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	95	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	5	7
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf. ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	92
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	72
Union Ferry	55	57
Union Ferry bonds	99	101

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	90	91
Lafayette Gas Company stock	78	83
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	56
Ohio & Indiana bonds	66	69

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	28	28½
Amsterdam preferred	67	68
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26⅝	27½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93	95
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100⅝	101½
Columbus Gas	84	88
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock	75	78
Mutual of New York	320	330
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	103½	105
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (int. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	142	145
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	158	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	89	91
Western Gas Company	80	81
Western Gas Company bonds	100	101

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders	35½	38
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	78
Glucose common	45⅝	46¼
Glucose preferred	100	100¼
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	37	41
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	83	86
Lorillard Co. pf.	110	113
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	27	29
National Biscuit pf.	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	6	8
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Standard Oil Trust	409	410
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	35	40
Union Typewriter	6¼	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	86	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	78	82
Wagner Car Company	160	162
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.	87	90

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	7	15
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1¼	1⅝
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	48	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	27	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mercantile	165
American Ex.	165	Merchants'	145
Broadway	220	Merchants' Exchange	113
Central National	165	Metropolis	410
Chatham	290	Nassau	150
City	1000	New Amsterdam	245
Commerce	200	New York	235
Continental	125	New York County	800
East River	125	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Fourth National	175	Park	295
Gallatin National	300	People's	200
Garfield National	850	Phenix	90
German-American	112	Republic	150
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Hudson River	140	Seventh National	108
Leather Manuf'rs	147½	Shoe & Leather	90
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275
Manhattan	225	Western National	150
Market & Fulton	225		

There was a sale of 43 shares of Chatham at 290.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$209,981,096
Gold reserve	179,076,841
Net silver	6,686,195
United States notes in Treasury	36,757,662
Treasury notes of 1890	2,001,728
Total receipts this day	1,044,669
Total receipts this month	11,690,873
Total receipts this year	352,887,828
Total expenditures this day	2,718,000
Total expenditures this month	19,168,000
Total expenditures this year	386,841,195
Deposits in National banks	28,489,771
National bank notes received for redemption	180,652
Government receipts from customs	371,757
Internal revenue	633,792
Miscellaneous	39,119

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A dividend of $3 per share will be paid by the American Express Company on July 1. Transfer books close June 4.

The transfer books of the Adams Express Company will close on May 13 at 2 P. M. to reopen on the morning of June 2.

Holders of Rock Island collateral 5 per cent. bonds are notified that the whole issue of these bonds was called for redemption on April 30. The bonds ceased to draw interest on that date.

The quarterly statement of the following banks will be found in another column: Second National, Chemical, Butchers and Drovers', City Bank of New York, Shawmut Bank of Boston, Third National Bank of Boston, and National City Bank.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57@58. Sales of 5,000 ounces at 57½.

Bar silver in London at 26 5-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 57c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 346,081.24 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Stock Exchange 500 shares of Chrysolite sold at .12, 500 Little Chief at .15.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Creede & Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25, 500 Ophir at .45, 1,000 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Portland at .98, 200 Sierra Nevada at .50.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02@.02¼, 5,000 Anaconda at .52, 3,500 Anchoria Leland at .69@.71, 37,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.09¼, 53,000 Cannon Ball at .005¾@.004¼ cash, 500 Elkton at .85, 15,500 Garfield Grouse at .14⅜@.14⅛@.14⅛, 1,000 Golden Fleece at .24@.25, 70,000 Gold Magnet at .002¾@.004, buyer 30 @.002, 500 Havana at 75¾, 3,200 Isabella at .23@.23⅞, 11,000 Jefferson at .04@.04⅞, 4,000 Justine at .03¼@.04⅝, buyer 30, 1,300 Lillie at .91@.94¼, 1,100 Mollie Gibson at .19⅞@.21, 5,000 Mount Rosa at .13@.12⅝@.12⅝, 1,000 Portland at .95⅞@.97½, 5,400 Rocky Mountain at .05, 101,000 Sentinel at .009, buyer 30 @.006 cash, 8,000 Union at .11⅛@.12⅛@.12, 3,000 Work at .02½. There were also the following transactions in copper stocks: 10 Boston & Montana at 198, 5 Calumet & Hecla at 540, 5 Osceola at 45½, 10 Quincy at 110¼@111, 5 Tamarack at 150.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice	.75	Horn Silver	1.40
Alta	.14	Iron Silver	.40
Belcher	.10	Kings. & Pem. Iron.	.18
Best & Belcher	.30	La Crosse	.18
Breece	.40	Leadville	.07
Brunswick	.12	Little Chief	.15
Chrysolite	.12	Mexican	.15
Com. Tunnel Co.	.08	Ophir	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.62	Potosi	.20
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.14
Deadwood	.70	Sierra Nevada	.35
Enterprise Min'g Co.	.35	Standard Cons.	1.50
Father De Smet	.16	Union Cons.	.10
Gould & Curry	.22	Utah	.05
Hale & Norcross	.77	Yellow Jacket	.26

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Coal	1.10	Moulton	.20
Belcher	.06	Ontario	2.50
Best & Belcher	.26	Ophir	.40
Breece	.35	Occidental	.80
Brunswick Con.	.11	Plymouth	.12
Belmont	.10	Potosi	.20
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Quicksilver	1.00
Chollar	.20	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Crown Point	.10	Savage	.10
Chrysolite	.10	Sierra Nevada	.35
Con. Cal. & Va.	.60	Standard	1.50
Com. T. Co. stock	.08	Small Hopes	.80
Com. T. Co. bonds	.03	Union Con.	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.08	Victor	1.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.20
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.20
Deadwood Terra	.75	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.35
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Cons.	.08
Gould & Curry	.20	Golden Fleece	.22
Hale & Norcross	.80	Isabella	.21
Homestake	40.00	Mollie Gibson	.21
Horn Silver	1.20	Mount Rosa	.12
Iron Silver	.45	Pharmacist	.05
Kings. & Pem.	.10	Portland	.90
La Crosse	.16	Specimen	.02
Leadville Con.	.08	Union	.11
Little Chief	.14	Work	.02
Mexican	.05		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag	.07½	Elkton	.84½
Gold Magnet	.002¾	Garfield Con.	.14⅛
Havana	.75	Isabella	.23⅞
Pilgrim	.001	Jefferson	.04⅞
Rocky Mountain	.04½	Justine	.03
Waldorf	.02	Lillie	.93
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.20½
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa	.12⅞
Anaconda	.50	Old Gold	.008
Anchoria Leland	.72	Portland	.95
Crip. Creek Con.	.09¼	Sentinel	.005¾
Cannon Ball	.004	Union	.12⅛

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 12.—Montana fell back 2 to-day, to 196, with ½ rally, which was doing well after a 7¾ rise yesterday. Osceola lost ½, to 46. Quincy gained 1, to 113. Butte lost ¾, to 25⅜; Continental ⅜, to 11½; Old Dominion, 1, to 27¼. Alouez rose ¼ to 2⅝. Boston traded freely in Atchison preferred, C., B. & Q., Sugar and Union Pacific preferred. Dominion Coal rose 1⅝, to 20⅝. Sales for the first half of the day aggregated 34,500 shares and $45,000 bonds.

Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Lowell	220	..
Boston & Maine	160	162
Boston & Providence	272	..
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	115	116
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	119	121
Fitchburg pf.	99½	100
Maine Central	127	130
Old Colony	188	190
Oregon Short Line	30	31½
West End	82	82½
West End pf.	102½	103½
Wisconsin Central	2	3

Mining Companies.

Allouez	2¼	2¾
Arnold	14½	14¾
Atlantic	27	27½
Boston & Cripple Creek		12½
Boston & Montana	195½	196
Butte & Boston	25½	25¾
Calumet & Hecla	540	545
Centennial	14¼	14¾
Franklin	11½	
Gold Coin Mines	.87½	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	6	
Osceola	45⅞	46
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅞	6
Quincy	112½	113½
Santa Ysabel	5	5¼
Tamarack	157	159
Tecumseh	2	3
Wolverine	21¼	21¾

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	260	262
Dominion Coal	21	21¾
Dominion Coal pf.	104	107
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	68½	69
General Electric	36⅞	37
General Electric pf.	92	97
Illinois Steel	50	52
Lamson Cons. Store Service	22	22½
Mexican Telephone		.60
New England Telephone	124	127
Philadelphia Company	31½	33
Pullman Palace Car	181	183
United States Oil	13½	14
United States Rubber	19	20
Westinghouse Electric	22¼	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	52	53

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	4½	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27⅛	27½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The features of the market were the strength of Choctaw and the buying of Pennsylvania at all declines. Choctaw was in demand, and, as there was little stock offered, the price for the common rose from 13 to 14; the preferred was also active and higher, touching 33. United Gas Improvement, after advancing to 113, declined to 112½. Marsden receded from 7½ to 7⅛. Welsbach was lower, as was also Pennsylvania Manufacturing, but they toned up at the close. Union Traction sold down to 15⅝. Electric and People's 4s dropped to 83⅛, and Philadelphia Traction to 82⅛. Consolidated Traction of New Jersey declined to 46.

The market was extremely dull throughout the forenoon, but closed steady at these bid and asked figures:

Lehigh Valley	23¾	24
Northern Pacific com., t. c.	26¾	26⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	65⅝	66
Pennsylvania	57⅝	57¾
Reading, t. c.	9 5-16	9 7-16
Reading, 1st pf.	22⅛	22¾
Reading, 2d pf.	11 9-16	11¾
St. Paul	96⅝	96¾
West. New York & Penn.	3⅛	
Metropolitan Railway	148½	149¼
Philadelphia Traction	82⅛	83
Baltimore Consolidated	23½	23¾
Union Traction	15⅝	16
Electric Storage	22⅝	23
Electric Storage pf.	26	27
United Gas Improvement	112⅝	113
Welsbach Light	44	45
New Jersey Traction	46	47
Am. R. E. L.	4	4¼
Marsden	7⅛	7¼
Choctaw	14	14¼
Choctaw pf.	32⅝	33
Reading gen. 4s	83⅝	84
Electric & P. 4s	83⅛	83⅝
Equitable gen. 5s	104½	104⅝
Pennsylvania Mfg. 5s, receipts	89	89½
Cons. T. Pitts.	13⅛	13¾
Cons. T. Pitts. pf.	46	46¼

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 12.—North Chicago had a set-back to-day and opened at 198⅝; later it recovered and closed at 199½. West Chicago sold freely from 92¾ at the opening to 92⅝, closing at 92⅝ regular and 93⅛ account. Diamond Match sold at 135. Biscuit common opened strong at 28⅝ to 28⅞, and sold as low as 27, closing at 27¼; the preferred began at 89⅛ and sold off to 85½, but recovered and closed at 88⅛. Metropolitan Elevated stock brought 4. Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	25
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	60½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	135
National Biscuit Co. com.	27¼
National Biscuit Co. pf.	88⅛
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	6½
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	30
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	7¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	32½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	60½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	49
International Packing Co.	17½
International Packing Co. pf.	40
Chicago City Railroad	251
North Chicago Street Railroad	199½
West Chicago Street Railroad	93½
South Side Elevated Railroad	59½
Lake Street Elevated	13¾
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	11
Street's West Stable Car Line	30½

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
53,520	Am. Sug. Refs.	132⅞	133¼	131¼	132¼
1,020	Am. Tobacco	112⅞	113⅛	111⅞	112⅞
450	A., T. & S. F.	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
910	A., T. & S.F. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝
120	Brook. R. T.	40⅞	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛
12,600	Chi., Bur. & Qy.	100⅛	100⅛	99⅛	100
26,710	Chi., M. & St. P.	96⅞	97	95⅞	96⅜
16,370	Chi., R. I. & P.	99⅝	99¾	98	99⅛
240	Chi. Gt. West.	14½	14⅝	14½	14½
50	Ches. & Ohio	21½	21½	21½	21½
650	General Electric	37	37⅜	36	36⅝
4,080	Louis. & Nash.	55	55⅛	54	54⅜
740	Manhattan	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞	102
5,270	Mo. Pacific	34	34⅛	33⅝	33⅞
70	N. Y. Central	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
40	Nor. Pacific	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1,360	Nor. Pac. pf.	65⅝	66⅛	65⅜	65⅝
80	North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50	North Am. Oil	5½	5½	5½	5½
50	Pacific Mail	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
2,610	People's Gas	98⅞	99⅛	98	98⅞
320	Reading	19⅛	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞
140	Southern pf.	30⅛	30⅛	30	30
510	Tenn. C. & I.	26	26	25⅛	25⅝
110	Union Pacific	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
3,410	Union Pac. pf.	59	59⅛	58⅞	59
850	U. P., D. & G.	7	8⅝	6⅝	8⅝
30	U. S. Leather	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
80	Wabash pf.	20	20	19⅛	19⅝
210	Western Union	90⅛	90⅛	89⅞	90
182,630					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$22,000	A., T. & S.F.adj.	63⅞	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛
5,000	A. T. & S.F.gen.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
18,000	Texas Pac. 2d.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
10,000	U.P., D. & G.1st.	57	57⅛	57	57⅛
5,000	Wabash 2d	82	82	82	82
$60,000					

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS

STATEMENTS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 5, 1898.

All Bank Statements Published in The New York Times Will Be Printed in Book Form and Can Be Had Upon Application at the Publication Office.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 5th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$39,735,509.56
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		410.17
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		3,381,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		26,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		997,477.70
Stocks, securities, etc.		5,233,865.33
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,427,615.39
Due from State banks and bankers		205,212.61
Checks and other cash items		776,631.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		12,802,831.19
Notes of other National banks		15,695.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		417.81
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$30,109,502.00	
Legal tenders	1,402,904.00	
		31,512,406.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		40,500.00
Total		$108,255,572.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)		3,957,365.88
National bank notes outstanding		799,250.00
Dividends unpaid		14,895.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$60,603,701.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	25,780.00	
Certified checks	3,266,520.05	
Cashier's checks outstanding	548,321.59	
		64,444,322.91
Due to other National banks	$15,750,793.80	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,343,945.08	
	22,094,738.88	
United States deposits	3,381,000.00	
		99,920,061.79
United States bond account		2,564,000.00
Total		$108,255,572.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, GILSON S. WHITSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. S. WHITSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of May, 1898.
EDWIN F. COREY, Notary Public,
New York County.

Correct—Attest,
WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER,
ROBERT BACON,
HENRY A. C. TAYLOR,
} Directors.

[No. 1,261.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 5th, 1898.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$963,221.69
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		433.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		4,303.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		56,008.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		100,000.00
Other real estate and mortgages owned		16,243.93
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		155,857.85
Due from State banks and bankers		4,158.04
Checks and other cash items		54,181.61
Exchanges for Clearing House		92,256.24
Notes of other National banks		3,577.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,609.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$291,000.50	
Legal tender notes	117,058.00	
		408,058.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$1,913,159.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		28,125.10
National bank notes outstanding		40,380.00
Due to other National banks		85,210.30
Dividends unpaid		883.68
Individual deposits subject to check		1,824,895.59
Demand certificates of deposit		907.23
Certified checks		32,757.11
Total		$1,913,159.01

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WILLIAM H. CHASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of May, 1898. JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. JOHNSON,
HENRY W. KENNEDY,
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 5th, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,348,692.35
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		2,396.79
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		214,606.65
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		125,885.12
Due from State banks and bankers		10,652.23
Checks and other cash items		97,588.05
Exchanges for Clearing House		391,320.79
Notes of other National banks		15,278.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		820.89
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,403,562.50	
Legal-tender notes	510,568.00	
U. S. certif's of deposit for legal tenders	70,000.00	
		1,984,130.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$8,243,621.37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		600,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		116,011.60
National bank notes outstanding		12,780.00
Due to other National banks		506.32
Dividends unpaid		1,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$7,097,686.15	
Demand certificates of deposit	38,984.24	
Certified checks	37,114.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	39,038.29	
		7,212,823.45
Total		$8,243,621.37

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH S. CASE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. S. CASE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of May, 1898. JOS. W. TANTUM,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN L. RIKER,
JOHN SLOANE,
JOHN W. AITKEN.
} Directors.

NATIONAL BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 5, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,409,[illegible]
Overdrafts		10,[illegible]
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks and bonds		2,068,785.0[illegible]
Banking house		250,000.00
Other real estate		63,078.[illegible]
Due from National banks	$1,086,146.75	
Due from State banks, private banks, and bankers	663,251.98	
Checks and other cash items	1,118,656.57	
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,472,819.25	
Bills of other National banks	136,000.00	
Fractional currency	10,320.00	
Specie	7,016,682.61	
Legal-tender notes	2,024,649.00	
Collector of Customs	27,633.01	
		14,556,159.1[illegible]
		$38,408,136.7[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits		951,846.2[illegible]
State bank circulation outstanding		10,874.0[illegible]
Due to National banks	$4,594,247.07	
Due to State banks, private banks, and bankers	2,167,998.73	
Dividends unpaid	4,230.00	
Individual deposits	23,955,233.21	
Demand certificates of deposit	72,500.35	
Certified checks	224,846.33	
Cashier's checks outstanding	126,365.15	
		31,145,416.[illegible]
		$38,408,136.7[illegible]

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier of the Chemical National Bank, New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. HALPIN, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 11th day of May, 1898. EDW. P. BROWN,
Notary.

Correct—Attest:
J. A. ROOSEVELT,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FREDERIC W. STEVENS,
} Directors.

BOSTON BANKS.

[No. 359]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,
at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business, May 5, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,988,644.20
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		462.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		2,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		5,758.13
Stocks, securities, &c.		564,609.56
Other real estate and mortgages owned		33,300.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		496,116.54
Due from State banks and bankers		50,264.22
Due from approved reserve agents		1,609,828.45
Checks and other cash items		3,233.65
Exchanges for Clearing House		520,375.17
Notes of other National banks		25,138.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		725.94
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$778,389.15	
Legal-tender notes	131,000.00	
		909,389.15
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		11,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,000.00
Total		$10,473,590.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		120,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		54,182.43
National bank notes outstanding		185,000.00
Due to other National banks	$1,189,147.40	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,913,853.60	
		3,103,001.00
Dividends unpaid		761.50
Individual deposits subject to check	$4,826,565.79	
Demand certificates of deposit	26,119.18	
Accepted checks	157,961.04	
		5,010,646.01
Total		$10,473,590.94

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:

I, H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. L. BURRAGE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 11th day of May, 1898. JOHN A. CONKEY,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
MOSES WILLIAMS,
WM. MINOT,
JEROME JONES,
} Directors.

[No. 582.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SHAWMUT NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON,
at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, at the close of business May 5, 1898:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,923,615.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		9,080.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		282,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		620,252.60
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		947,965.27
Due from approved reserve agents		2,556,355.64
Checks and other cash items		5,845.06
Exchanges for Clearing House		732,764.25
Notes of other National banks		24,510.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,086.80
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$625,657.50	
Legal-tender notes	574,490.00	
		1,200,147.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		2,250.00
Total		$11,355,802.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		143,207.51
National bank notes outstanding		44,997.50
Dividends unpaid		126.00
Due to other National banks	$511,306.68	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,395,537.85	
Due to approved reserve agents	109,290.42	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,706,251.99	
Demand certificates of deposit	401,897.37	
Certified checks	586,553.89	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,120.84	
United States deposits	204,668.90	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	42,844.04	
		9,959,471.98
City Treasurer, stockholder's tax		8,000.00
Total		$11,355,802.99

State of Massachusetts, County of Suffolk, ss.:

I, J. G. TAFT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. G. TAFT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eleventh day of May, 1898.
LLOYD BRIGGS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM BASSET,
MICAJAH P. CLOUGH,
WILLIAM S. SPAULDING,
} Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of The Morris & Essex Mutual Coal Co. will be held at Waverly Hotel, Phila., Penn., FRIDAY, May 13, 1898, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., for the purpose of electing a Director, Secretary, and Treasurer to fill vacancies caused by the death of S. W. Corwin and also to amend the By-Laws relative to the filling of vacancies.

WM. REPP, Secretary Pro Tem.
Old Forge, Penn., May 2, 1898.

New York and Harlem Railroad Co.
New York, April 20th, 1898.

The sixty-eighth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New York City, on Tuesday, the 17th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 27th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 18th. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

The New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,
New York, May 10, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members and the election of officers and Directors of the Institution will be held at the Institution at Washington Heights, on TUESDAY afternoon, May 17, 1898, at 2 o'clock.

AVERY T. BROWN,
Secretary pro tem.

New York, May 6th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The American Distributing Company will be held at the office of the Company, Rooms 1,404 and 1,405, Lords Court Building, William Street and Exchange Place, New York, on Tuesday, May 17th, at twelve o'clock noon.

N. E. D. HUGGINS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
The Board of Directors
American Express Company,
65 Broadway.
New York, May 11th, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share, payable on and after the first day of July next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 4th day of June at 12 o'clock M., and reopened on the 2d day of July, 1898.

By order of the Board,
CHAS. G. CLARK, Treasurer.

Adams Express Company,
Treasurer's Office, N. Y., May 11, 1898.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., May 13, 1898, to the morning of June 2, 1898. W. L. HUBBELL, Treas.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, May 12, 1898.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
[illegible]	108	67	Adams Express	108	108	101½	101½	....
[illegible]	29	630	American Malting Co.	28¾	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ½
[illegible]	79	755	Am. Malting Co. pf.	79	79	78¾	79	+ ¼
[illegible]	22	1,060	American Cotton Oil	21	21½	21	21½	—
[illegible]	77½	517	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75½	77	75½	77	+1½
[illegible]	130	30	American Express	127	128	127	128	....
[illegible]	11¾	2,135	American Spirits Mfg.	11½	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
[illegible]	29	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29	29	29	29	....
[illegible]	132¼	45,344	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	132	133	131¼	132¼	— ⅝
111	113	290	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112	112	112	112	—1
[illegible]	112⅝	26,307	American Tobacco	112	113¾	111½	112¼	....
[illegible]	120	200	American Tobacco pf.	118	119	118	119	+3
12⅞	13	1,130	At., T. & S. F.	13¼	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	30,205	At., T. & S. F. pf.	31½	32⅛	31¼	31½	— ¼
18½	19	1,010	Baltimore & Ohio	19	19	19	19	— ½
6	7	200	B. & O. Southw. pf.	7	7	7	7	....
2⅞	3	1,850	Bay State Gas	2¾	3	2¾	3	— ⅛
40	40½	5,350	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40½	— ⅛
6¾	7½	1,700	Bruns. Co., 3d in. pd.	7	7½	6¾	7½	—
51½	51¾	1,015	Canada Southern	52	52¼	51½	51¾	+ ¼
83½	84¼	500	Canadian Pacific	84	84¼	83¾	83¾	— ½
21½	21¾	3,505	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	21⅞	21½	21⅞	— ⅛
159	....	118	Chicago & Alton	159½	159½	159½	159½	—
100	100⅛	23,465	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	100	100⅝	99¾	100⅛	—
106¼	108½	200	Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	107	107	107	107	....
14	14⅜	9,380	Chicago Great West.	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
[illegible]	24	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	24½	24½	24½	24½	....
96⅛	96⅜	43,875	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	96⅛	96⅝	95¾	96⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	145½	48	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	145½	145½	145½	145½	....
[illegible]	125	1,715	Chi. & Northw.	125½	125½	124¾	124¾	—1
[illegible]	99¼	42,862	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	98⅞	99⅜	98	99¼	+ ½
8	9¾	250	Chi. Term. Trans.	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	+ ½
29½	30	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	29¾	29¾	—1
31¾	32	1,310	C., C., C. & St. L.	32¼	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¾
14	14¾	5,200	Cleve., Lor., & Wheel.	15	15¼	14	14¾	— ¼
6¼	6½	250	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅝
191	192	8,348	Consolidated Gas	186½	193¼	186½	191½	+6
33½	34	350	Consolidated Ice	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	— ⅜
....	111	59	Delaware & Hudson	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	....
46½	47¼	878	Denver & R. G. pf.	47	47¼	47	47¼	— ½
....	....	500	Erie	13½	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
35⅝	35⅝	4,819	Erie 1st pf.	35⅝	36⅝	35¼	35½	—1¼
25	26	400	Evans. & T. H.	26	26	26	26	— ½
12	12½	100	Flint & P. M.	12½	12½	12½	12½	— ½
36¼	36½	5,895	General Electric	37	37	36	36⅝	— ⅜
161	163	200	Great Northern pf.	160	160	160	160	—2
19	20	1,460	Hawaiian Sugar	19	19½	17½	19½	....
104	104½	860	Illinois Central	104⅛	104⅝	104½	104½	....
50	54	17	Illinois Steel Co.	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	....
9¼	9½	250	Iowa Central	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
29	30	215	Iowa Central pf.	30	30½	30	30½	+1½
17¼	18	640	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	17⅝	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ¼
13	16	100	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	15	15	15	15	—1
46½	47½	1,315	Laclede Gas	48	48¼	46½	48¼	+ ¼
71¾	73½	100	L. E. & Western pf.	73	73	73	73	+2
188	189½	100	Lake Shore	188	188	188	188	....
188	190	6	Lake Shore ctfs	186	190	186	190	....
40	50	20	Long Island	41	41	41	41	....
54⅜	54½	19,012	Louisville & Nashville	54⅞	55¼	53⅞	54½	— ¼
102	102⅝	5,120	Manhattan Con	102⅝	102½	101½	102	+1½
148½	149½	2,085	Metropolitan St. Ry.	149	149⅝	148⅝	149	— ⅜
103	104	822	Michigan Central	105⅝	105⅝	105	105	— ⅝
55	56	200	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	....
64½	65	215	Minnesota Iron	65	65	65	65	....
11	11¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	11¼	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
36	36¼	1,860	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36½	36⅝	36	36¼	— ¾
33⅜	34	10,010	Missouri Pacific	34⅜	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅝
32½	33¼	1,280	National Lead Co.	33½	33½	32½	33¼	— ⅛
17½	18½	150	National Linseed Oil	18	18	18	18	....
7	8¼	200	National Starch	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
94	94½	810	New Jersey Central	95⅜	95⅜	94	94	—1½
30	31	600	N. Y. Air Brake	31	31½	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
115¼	115¾	4,758	New York Central	116	116⅛	115¼	115¼	—1
12½	13½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
50½	50⅞	1,400	Norfolk & West. pf.	51⅛	51⅝	50¼	50½	— ⅝
6	6½	4,640	North American	6	6½	6	6¼	+ ¼
26⅜	26½	8,278	Northern Pacific	26⅞	27	26½	26⅜	— ½
66	66¼	15,663	Northern Pacific pf.	66	66½	65⅝	66	— ⅜
15	15¼	2,090	Ontario & Western	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ½
29	30	150	Oregon Imp., all in. pd.	29½	29½	29½	29½	—1
50	51½	300	Oregon R. & Nav.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
30	31½	180	Oregon Short Line	32	32	32	32	+ ½
28¼	28⅜	700	Pacific Mail	29	29	28¼	28⅜	— ½
114½	115⅛	628	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115	114⅛	114⅛	— ⅝
98⅝	98⅞	9,875	People's Gas, Chicago	99	99	98⅛	98⅝	— ⅝
180	182	100	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	182	182	182	182	+1½
18¼	18⅜	850	Reading	19	19	18½	18½	— ½
44⅜	45½	5,360	Reading 1st pf.	45	45⅝	44⅜	45½	+ ½
23	23½	400	Reading 2d pf.	23½	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ½
24½	25	200	Rio Grande West.	23½	23⅞	23½	23½	+1½
53½	54½	155	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
7	7½	750	St. L. & San Fran.	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
59¾	60⅛	1,050	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	60½	60⅝	60	60	— ⅜
28	28¼	1,200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	28¼	28¼	28	28	+ ¼
4⅝	5	100	St. Louis Southw.	5	5	5	5	....
11	11¼	625	St. Louis Southw. pf.	11⅜	11⅜	11	11¼	— ⅛
78	85	100	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	80	80	80	80	....
75½	76½	775	St. Paul & Omaha	76½	76½	76	76	— ⅜
8¼	8½	732	Southern Railway	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
30	30⅛	6,698	Southern Railway pf.	30¼	30⅜	29⅞	30	— ¼
5	5½	35	Standard R. & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½	....
25⅜	25½	4,487	Tenn. Coal & Iron	25⅞	26	25⅜	25½	— ½
11	11¼	600	Texas Pacific	11½	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅜
....	....	149	Texas Pacific Land Tr.	6	6	6	6	— ½
166	168	800	Third Avenue	170	170	167¼	167¼	—2¾
58⅝	58⅞	35,835	Union Pacific	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	35,835	Union Pacific	59¼	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	8½	18,155	U. P., D. & G.	6⅞	8¼	6⅞	8¼	+1⅜
7	7½	160	United States Leather	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
63⅝	64	1,505	U. S. Leather pf.	64⅜	64⅝	63⅝	63⅝	— ⅝
19	20	700	United States Rubber	19⅜	20	19½	19½	....
71	72	1,610	U. S. Rubber pf.	71¼	72	71	71	— ⅜
7¾	8	210	Wabash	7⅝	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
19⅝	19⅝	3,559	Wabash pf.	20	20	19	19½	— ½
92	94	800	West Chicago Street	94	94¼	94	94	— ⅜
89½	89¾	2,940	Western Union Tel.	90	90¼	89½	89⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	2⅝	550	W. & L. E., $1 as. pd.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	....
12½	13	100	W. & L.E. pf.,$1 as pd.	12½	12½	12½	12½	....
Sales		464,896						

Silver.

57	58	5,000	Bullion ctfs	57½	57½	57½	57½	+1½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95	..	*Del., L. & W.	150	155	Nat. St. 1st pf.	65	83
4s, r., 1907	108⅝	109	Den. & R. G.	11	13	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
4s, c., 1907	109½	110¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	13	14½	New Central C.	7	8
4s, r., 1925	122⅞	123	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	75	..	N. Y. & N. H.	185	..
4s, c., 1925	122⅞	123	Dul., S. S. & A.	2½	3½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	80
5s, r., 1904	110⅝	111⅝	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5	7	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32½	34½
5s, c., 1904	110⅝	111⅝	E. E. Ill. of N. Y.	123	126	Norfolk So.	60	66
Currency 6s, 1899	103	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn	106	110	Nor. & West.	13⅝	15
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..	Eighth Avenue	330	..	Ohio Southern	..	5
Dist. Col. 3-65s	113	..	*Erie 2d pf.	18¼	18¾	Ont. Mining	4	6
			Ev. & T. H. pf.	45	50	Ore. R. & N. pf.	70	75
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Flint & P. M.	12	12½	Penn. Coal	325	..
American Coal	100	140	*Flint & P. M. pf.	32	..	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	1⅛	1½
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Ft. W. & R. G.	8	12½	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. T. & C.	91	93½	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C., C. & St. L.	45	47½
Ann Arbor	11	13	*Harlem	322	340	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	64	66
Ann Arbor pf.	35¼	37	Homestake	45	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	167	..
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	*Pitts. & West. pf.	6	8
Bklyn Un. Gas	117	120	Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver	2	2½
Buff., R. & P.	21	30½	Kanawha & Mich.	5	6½	Quicksilver pf.	5	11
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	64	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	Rens. & Saratoga	180	..
*Bur., C. R. & N.	60	75	Keokuk & West.	32	35	Rome, W. & O.	118¼	..
Central Pacific	12½	13½	Kingston & Pem.	1	10	*Rio Gr. W. pf.	58½	60¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	167	..	Laclede Gas pf.	85	88	St. Jo. & Gr. I.	6½	7
Chi. & E. Ill.	50	55	L. E. & W.	15½	16	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 2d pf.	18	19½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., A.	30	32	*Mah. Coal R.	128	..	St. P. & Duluth	..	25
Chi., Ind. & L.	8¾	9¼	*Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	St. P., M. & M.	134	140
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	27	30	Manhattan Beach	3	5	St. P. & O. pf.	150	152
Chi. & N. W. pf.	170	172	Md. Coal pf.	40	50	Sixth Avenue	200	210
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	80	90	Mexican Central	4½	6	So. Pacific	16¼	18
Clev., L. & W. pf.	..	48½	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	167	..	Minn. & St. L.	26½	28	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅛	1	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	84	86	*Twin City R. T.	..	22
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	2	3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	5	..	U. S. Express	40	42
Col. Fuel & I.	22¼	23	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	14	..	Wells-F. Express	115	120
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Mobile & Ohio	28	29½	West. Union Beef	3	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21	25	Morris & Essex	170	173	Wis. Central	1½	3
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6¼	6⅝	*N., C. & St. L.	60	73	Wis. Cent. pf.	3	8
Com. Cable	160	180	Nat. Lead pf.	105	108			
Consol. Coal	38	44	Nat. Starch	7	8½			
Consol. Ice pf.	88	89½						

*Last recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotation yesterday.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 ... 79
9,000 ... 77
Am Tobacco Co Scrip
1,000 ... 92
1,000 ... 91
10,000 ... 90
1,000 ... 90½
2,000s3 ... 90½
10,000 ... 91
1,000 ... 91½
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
6,000 ... 90⅝
16,000 ... 90
22,000 ... 90⅛
500 ... 90⅛
10,000 ... 90
14,000 ... 90½
5,000 ... 90⅝
500 ... 89⅞
Adjustment 4s
40,000 ... 63½
10,000 ... 63⅝
500 ... 64
30,000 ... 63⅞
20,000 ... 63⅝
28,000 ... 64
49,000 ... 63⅞
500 ... 64
25,000 ... 64
20,000 ... 64⅛
20,000 ... 64
1,000 ... 64⅛
105,000 ... 64
20,000 ... 63⅞
50,000 ... 64
500 ... 64
60,000 ... 64
20,000 ... 63⅞
80,000 ... 63⅞
1,500 ... 63⅝
68,000 ... 64
2,000 ... 64⅛
60,000 ... 64
10,000 ... 63⅞
12,000 ... 64
5,000 ... 63⅞
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s
4,000 ... 120
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, Trust Co Certfs
2,000 ... 83
Brooklyn Rp Tr 5s
5,000 ... 95½
2,000 ... 95¼
Buff, R & P G M 5s
4,000s20f ... 103
Bur, C Rap & N 1st
1,000 ... 106
Cent Ga Ry 1st Inc
5,000 ... 39¼
Cent Ga Ry Con 5s
1,000 ... 87
9,000 ... 86⅞
7,000 ... 86½
Cent of N J Gen 5s
4,000 ... 112
Ches & O Gen 4½s
5,000 ... 79¼
1,000 ... 79¼
2,000 ... 79¼
1,000 ... 79½
80,000 ... 79¼
2,000 ... 79
2,000 ... 79⅜
25,000 ... 79¼
5,000 ... 79⅛
1,000 ... 79
Ches & Ohio Con 5s
2,000s20f ... 114
Chic, B & Q Con 7s
1,000 ... 115¼
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s
6,000 ... 105
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
1,000 ... 103⅝
Chicago & Northwestern Coupon Gold 7s
1,000 ... 114⅝
Chic, R I & P Gen 4s
3,000 ... 103⅜
55,000 ... 103½
6,000 ... 103⅜
5,000 ... 103½
20,000 ... 103⅜
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000 ... 106
Chic Term Tran 4s
1,000 ... 84
3,000 ... 83⅞
1,000 ... 84
Clev, C, Chic & St L, St Louis Div 4s
1,000 ... 91½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s, J P M & Co Certfs, $65 Paid
2,000 ... 75½
Dul, S Shore & A 5s
2,000 ... 105
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 ... 109½
Eliz, L & B Sandy 5s
1,000 ... 100
Erie 1st Con 7s
8,000 ... 141⅝
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s
6,000 ... 72
8,000 ... 71½
Erie 4s Prior Bonds
25,000 ... 89⅝
Evans & T H Gen 5s
6,000 ... 82½
5,000 ... 83
Flint & Pere M 6s
7,000 ... 113
Ft Wth & D C 1st
5,000 ... 71
1,000 ... 72
Gal, Harg & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s
10,000 ... 93½
Ill Central 4s, 1953
5,000 ... 98⅝
25,000s20f ... 98⅝

H & Tex Cen G M 4s
10,000 ... 79¾
Int & Gt Nor 1st
4,000 ... 115
Kansas City & Pac 1st
1,000 ... 48
Kan C, P & Gulf 1st
7,000 ... 70
Lehigh & W-B Cons, Assented
11,000 ... 100
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
1,000 ... 117¾
Louisville & Nashville Gen Mtge 6s
4,000 ... 118⅝
Col Trust 5s
5,000 ... 102⅝
Louisville & Nashville, S & N Ala Gtd 5s
1,000 ... 96
Unified Gold 4s
5,000 ... 88½
11,000 ... 88⅞
Manhattan Ry Con 4s
5,000 ... 95½
Met St Ry Gen 5s
10,000 ... 112½
Mex Inter 1st 4s
10,000 ... 75½
9,000 ... 75
Milwaukee & St Paul, Chic & Pac Wn 5s
1,000 ... 115½
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
1,000s20f ... 108⅝
Minn & St L Con 5s
4,000 ... 104¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
15,000 ... 89
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
20,000 ... 62⅝
12,000 ... 62½
10,000 ... 62⅝
Missouri Pacific Cons
35,000 ... 97½
4,000s20f ... 97¼
1,000 ... 97½
4,000s20f ... 97⅝
9,000 ... 98
Missouri Pac 3d
10,000 ... 106
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
3,000 ... 76
N Y Central 1st Coup
5,000 ... 117⅛
N Y Cen & H Ext 4s
1,000 ... 102⅝
500 ... 102½
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
5,000s20f ... 104
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s
4,000 ... 106
N Y, Ontario & Wn Refunding 4s
1,000s20f ... 97
Norf & W Ry Con 4s
10,000 ... 80⅝
2,000 ... 80
Nor Pac Gen Lien 3s
5,000 ... 60
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
12,000 ... 94⅝
3,000 ... 94⅝
5,000 ... 94½
Oregon Imp Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
1,000 ... 110
Oregon Imp Co Con 6s, Trust Co Certfs, All Instlmts Paid
11,000 ... 58½
10,000 ... 59
Oregon R & Nav 1st
14,000 ... 113½
Oregon R & Nav 4s
10,000 ... 94⅝
3,000 ... 94½
17,000s5f ... 95
8,000 ... 95
8,000s5f ... 95¼
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 ... 124
Oregon Short Line, Inc A 5s
11,000 ... 69
1,000 ... 68¾
Inc B & Col Trust
5,000 ... 49½
Penn Cos Gtd 4½s
1,000 ... 110¼
4,000 ... 110½
Peoria & Eastern 1st
5,000 ... 75
Reading Co Gen 4s
2,000 ... 83⅝
15,000 ... 83½
15,000 ... 83⅝
20,000 ... 83⅝
10,000 ... 83⅝
Rio Grande Wn 1st
7,000 ... 82¼
5,000s3 ... 82¼
Rome & W Cons
5,000 ... 119½
St L & Ir M Gen 5s
10,000 ... 92¼
15,000 ... 92⅜
13,000 ... 92¼
14,000 ... 92⅜
5,000 ... 92
2,000 ... 92¼
10,000 ... 92⅜
10,000 ... 92¼
2,000 ... 92⅜
3,000 ... 92¼
6,000 ... 92¼
4,000 ... 92⅜
7,000 ... 92¼
8,000 ... 92⅜
10,000 ... 92¼
Stamped Gtd
20,000 ... 90
10,000 ... 91
St L & San Fran 4s
3,000 ... 74¾
10,000 ... 75

[illegible]
5,000 ... 106
St L & S F G M 6s
1,000 ... 103
4,000 ... 102½
20,000 ... 102¾
3,000 ... 102½
St L Southwn 1st
2,000 ... 74¼
1,000 ... 74⅝
St Paul, Min & Man Consolidated 6s, Reduced to 4½s
1,000s20f ... 106
St Paul, Min & Man, Montana Ext 4s
1,000s20f ... 97
San A & Ar Pass 4s
2,000 ... 60
Scioto Val & N E 4s
2,000 ... 84
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
32,000 ... 93
5,000 ... 93½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
5,000 ... 106
7,000 ... 105½
South Pac of Cal 5s, Consolidated
10,000 ... 95
So Pac of N Mex 1st
9,000 ... 107⅝
Southern Ry 1st 5s
15,000 ... 91⅝
10,000 ... 91⅝
3,000 ... 92
Standard R & T 6s
5,000 ... 63
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
5,000 ... 103
2,000 ... 102½
2,000 ... 103
Texas & Pac 2d Inc
35,000 ... 33⅝
30,000 ... 33½
5,000 ... 33½
Union Pacific 4s
500 ... 93⅝
60,000 ... 93½
5,000 ... 93⅝
17,000 ... 93⅝
500 ... 93⅝
3,000 ... 93⅝
26,000 ... 93⅞
21,000 ... 93½
2,500 ... 93½
10,000 ... 93⅝
Un P, Den & Gulf 1st, Trust Co Certfs
25,000 ... 53⅞
30,000 ... 54
10,000 ... 54⅛
5,000 ... 53⅞
25,000 ... 54⅛
32,000 ... 54½
5,000 ... 54¾
10,000 ... 54½
5,000 ... 54⅜
135,000 ... 55
2,000 ... 54⅜
36,000 ... 55
22,000 ... 54⅞
50,000 ... 55
13,000 ... 54⅞
5,000 ... 54⅞
15,000 ... 54⅝
1,000 ... 54⅝
75,000 ... 55
2,000 ... 55¼
2,000 ... 55⅛
11,000 ... 55⅜
14,000 ... 55⅝
20,000 ... 55½
8,000 ... 55⅝
7,000 ... 55⅝
5,000 ... 56
11,000 ... 55⅞
35,000 ... 56
1,000 ... 56¼
1,000 ... 56⅝
50,000 ... 56
30,000 ... 56¼
40,000 ... 56⅜
31,000 ... 56½
1,000 ... 56⅝
14,000 ... 56½
5,000 ... 56⅝
1,000 ... 56⅝
75,000 ... 57
20,000 ... 57¼
30,000 ... 57⅛
10,000 ... 57¼
22,000 ... 57⅜
1,000 ... 57¼
20,000 ... 57¼
34,000 ... 57
45,000 ... 57¼
1,000 ... 57⅜
14,000 ... 57
25,000 ... 57⅛
60,000 ... 57¼
10,000 ... 57⅜
10,000 ... 57¼
5,000 ... 57⅜
5,000 ... 57¼
3,000 ... 57⅜
15,000 ... 57¼
45,000 ... 57¼
20,000 ... 57¼
11,000 ... 57¼
10,000 ... 57
Wabash 1st 5s
8,000 ... 106⅝
11,000 ... 107
1,000 ... 106⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
24,000 ... 82
1,000 ... 82½
West Shore Gtd 4s, Registered
4,000 ... 106½
Western Pacific Bonds
6,000 ... 103¾
Wisconsin Cen Co 1st, Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ... 41½
1,000 ... 41

Total sales ... $3,595,000.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

Following is a list of the reappraisements of merchandise announced yesterday by President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers:

17,919.—Coal tar colors, from Brook, Simpson & Spiller, Limited, London, April 1, 1898. Fine soluble blue, entered at 3s per pound; acetate of roseine, entered at 3.8s per pound. Deducted on entry, cost of casks, Consul fee, cartage, and dock charges. Advanced by disallowing deduction of cost of casks.

17,924.—Unusual coverings on Sumatra wrapper leaf tobacco, from Jacques Nyhoff, Amsterdam, April 12, 1898. Outside coverings, made of wood, with metal clasp secured by thumb screws on each corner, 2½ florins added to invoice for cost of same.

17,923.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Ed. R. Lange, Riga, March 3-15, 1898. Salted cowhides, entered at 5.15 paper rubles, advanced to 5.15 gold roubles per pood.

17,931.—Glue, from T. M. Duché & Sons, Marseilles, March 31, 1898. T. G. glue, D G No. 1, entered at 245, advanced to 260f. per 100 kilos. Add bales and packing. Discount 3 per cent. and supplementary discount 3 per cent.

17,984.—Dec. glassware, from Carl Goldberg, Haida, March 18, 1898. 811 Vasen blau verl, entered at .50 florin per each. 813 Vasen resida verl, entered at 1.45 florins per each. Similar goods, similar prices. Discounts, 10 per cent. sample, 5 per cent. and 5 per cent. Advanced by disallowance of deduction of 10 per cent. sample discount.

17,921.—Blown glassware, from Jacob Ravene Sohne, Berlin, April 7, 1898. Glatte sherry glaser A7-167, entered at 14 marks per 100; Glatte cocktails A4-342, entered at 17 marks per 100; Geschel cocktails A4-342, entered at 22 marks per 100; Glatte bockbecher A20-227, 7 ons, entered at 20 marks per 100; Geschel becher A6-258, entered at 25 marks per 100. Discounts 36 per cent., 5 per cent., and 2 per cent. Advanced to discounts 36 per cent. and 2 per cent. Add cases and packing.

The following reappraisements were made by boards on appeal:

4,949-16,478.—Marble mosaic cubes, from J. Fournel, St. Benoit de l'Ain, Sept. 2, 1897. Jaune de Lyons cubes, entered at 22, advanced to 22.50f. per 100 kilos. Rouge cuit, entered at 22, advanced to 24f. per 100 kilos. Add bags at .50f. each. Discount on entered prices, 1 per cent. Advanced prices are net.

1,948-16,290.—Marble mosaic cubes, from J. Ch. Roussel, Marseilles, Aug. 26, 1897. Vert de Prafus, entered at 25f. per 100 kilos. Rouge cuit, entered at 24f. per 100 kilos. Blanc de [illegible], entered at 27f. per 100 kilos. Add sacks at .50f. each. All no advance.

4,9[illegible]-17,810, &c.—Decorated china, from George Bornfeld & Co., Sonneberg, Feb. 15 to March [illegible], 1898. Teller Harry, L 332, entered at 2.25 marks per dozen. Teller Florence, 18 L. 840, entered at 3.80 marks per dozen. Schalen, Lucie, [illegible], entered at 4.50 marks per dozen. Teller, [illegible], entered at 12.30 marks per dozen. Celery, [illegible], entered at 7.30 marks per dozen. Entered discount, 15 per cent. Advanced to discount, 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. Add cases.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
1st week May	$27,159	$26,568	$25,498
From July 1	1,500,895	1,383,086	1,465,951
BALTIMORE & OHIO SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	921	921	921
1st week May	$128,061	$109,514	$108,004
From July 1	6,128,283	4,956,920	5,208,400
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	330	340	340
1st week May	$71,214	$66,813	$60,773
From July 1	3,123,344	2,859,772	2,685,450
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—			
Mileage	1,360	1,360	1,360
1st week May	$173,624	$196,750	$192,917
From July 1	10,002,587	9,183,819	8,755,925
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	930	930	930
1st week May	$108,397	$80,882	......
From July 1	4,583,391	3,947,282	......
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	509	509	509
1st week May	$34,966	$30,273	$30,514
From July 1	1,580,709	1,329,363	1,611,310
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN—			
Mileage	725	725	725
1st week May	$63,647	$56,154	$60,107
From Jan. 1	1,169,006	1,118,517	1,186,197
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,985	2,975	2,958
1st week May	$409,770	$368,820	$372,845
From July 1	18,597,557	17,395,941	17,512,655
MEXICAN NATIONAL—			
Mileage	1,219	1,219	1,219
1st week May	$106,119	$104,580	$88,939
From Jan. 1	1,992,375	1,892,365	1,617,322
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	370	370	370
1st week May	$41,143	$32,772	$31,556
From July 1	1,922,012	1,591,095	1,757,298
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	481	481	477
1st week May	$55,703	$60,271	$58,797
From July 1	3,373,448	3,236,799	3,146,726
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO—			
Mileage	1,162	1,328	1,328
1st week May	$111,173	$90,491	[illegible]
From July 1	5,353,252	5,042,580	[illegible]
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (exclusive of Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	4,827	4,820	4,782
1st week May	$371,212	$357,337	$323,183
From July 1	17,677,308	16,509,974	16,843,150
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, (Memphis Division)—			
Mileage	330	330	330
1st week May	$22,927	$28,431	[illegible]
From July 1	1,347,710	1,155,548	[illegible]
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	247	247	247
1st week May	$32,212	$18,271	$28,085
From July 1	1,130,860	972,605	[illegible]
BUFFALO RAILWAY for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	$327,220	322,078	323,184
Op. expenses	167,749	177,445	175,423
Net earnings	159,749	150,613	157,716
Total income	166,255	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charges	104,175	103,374	[illegible]
Surplus	62,078	[illegible]	[illegible]
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	937	937	894
1st week May	$94,662	$69,022	$84,169
From July 1	4,149,091	3,589,058	3,685,516
NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	1,569,358	1,310,984	1,454,491
Op. expenses	1,312,520	1,097,908	1,255,612
Net earnings	256,838	213,076	198,879
Total income	257,063	214,482	204,569
Charges	299,800	305,908	290,671
Deficit	42,737	91,426	86,102
NEW JERSEY AND NEW YORK for the quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	60,889	55,722	78,497
Op. expenses	52,482	51,636	65,093
Net earnings	8,357	4,086	8,404
Total income	8,358	4,128	......

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.16	.17
Alpha Con.	.02	.03
Andes	.09	.09
Belcher	.09	.10
Best & Belcher	.29	.30
Bullion	.06	.05
Caledonia	.14	.16
Challenge Con.	.10	.10
Chollar	.21	.22
Confidence	.43	1.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.59	.62
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	..
Crown Point	.10	.11
Exchequer	.01	..
Gould & Curry	.21	.24
Hale & Norcross	.31	.35
Justice	.08	.09
Mexican	.09	.09
Mono	.01	..
Occidental Con	.90	..
Ophir	.42	.41
Overman	.02	.02
Potosi	.22	.22
Savage	.13	.15
Sierra Nevada	.60	.41
Standard	1.50	1.50
Union Con	.11	.12
Utah Con	.05	..
Yellow Jacket	.24	.22

Silver bars, 56⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46½; drafts, sight, 7½; telegraph, 10.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 12.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.		Wednesday.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2	2¼	2	2¼
Anaconda	35	50	50	50
Anchoria	66	70	65	72
Argentum	21	23	23½	23⅝
Battle Mountain	17⅝	17½	18¼	19
Consolidated	8½	..	9	9½
Elkton	82½	83	84⅝	85
El Paso	6½	7¼	6⅞	7¼
Gibson	20	22½	20	20½
Gold Coin	90½	95	93	94
Gold King	53	53½	53	53½
Golden Fleece	26½	29	26	28
Garfield Con	14½	14¾	14⅝	14¾
Isabella	23⅛	23½	23	23½
Jefferson	4	5	4	4½
Lillie	89½	91	90	92
Matoa	14⅝	15⅝	15¼	16
Moon Anchor	71½	72½	74½	75
Pharmacist	5	5⅝	5	6
Portland	93⅝	94	95⅝	96½
Rawlings	15	16⅝	15½	17
Rosa	12½	13	12½	13
Union	11½	11½	12	12¼
Work	2½	2¾	2½	3½

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY.—Schedules of the Borough Hotel Company of 104 to 108 West Thirty-fourth Street show liabilities $16,200; nominal assets, $6,887; actual assets, $6,283.

CHARLES H. BOTSFORD.—Judge Bischoff of the Supreme Court has appointed James J. Nealis receiver in supplementary proceedings for Charles Hall Botsford, who formerly had an office at 36 Wall Street, on the application of Benjamin W. Appleton.

FAY TEMPLETON OSBORN.—The attachment for $22,772 obtained against Fay Templeton Osborn in favor of Edward E. Haskell has been given to Deputy Sheriff Maguire to serve. Yesterday he served it on Mr. Church, executor of the Osborn estate.

COUNT ARTHUR DILLON.—Deputy Sheriff O'Donnell yesterday sold out the right, title, and interest of Count Arthur Dillon in 50 shares of stock of the Commercial Cable Company for $100, the plaintiffs being the purchasers. The sale was on a judgment obtained against him for $5,123 by Townsend & Einstein. The Sheriff heretofore collected $3,130 on the judgment.

MRS. ANNIE R. LEATHAM.—Mrs. Annie R. Leatham, dealer in picture frames and artists' materials at 28 West Twenty-second Street, made an assignment yesterday to Anthony N. Jesbera, giving preferences to Samuel Maginess of Liverpool, $500, and Mrs. Louise E. Brown, $100. Myron Winslow, the attorney, said that the assignment was caused by the pressure of a creditor. The liabilities are $2,000 and nominal assets $5,000.

UNITED FUEL GAS GENERATOR COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the United Fuel Gas Generator Company of 17 Cedar Street for $3,397 in favor of William M. Parker on an assigned claim from Byron A. Beal, the Treasurer of the company, for salary, money advanced, and merchandise. Lawyer L. J. Morrison obtained the attachment on the ground that it is a New Jersey corporation. It was incorporated in January, 1897, and John S. Silver became Vice President.

GEORGE W. COLE.—George W. Cole, dealer in antiques, curios, and bric-a-brac at 19 East Fourteenth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Charles A. Perkins without preference. Mr. Cole was employed in this line for ten years, and began business for himself in May, 1888, claiming to have a cash capital of $15,000, and also to have an interest in real estate in Fifth Avenue. Rollins & Rollins, his attorneys, said that the assignment was caused by the depression in his line of business. They could not state the amount of the liabilities or assets at present.

SCHOLTZ, SANCHEZ & CO.—Scholtz, Sanchez & Co., exporters and commission merchants at 24 State Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph Kling, giving preferences aggregating $66,488 to the following creditors: Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $18,979; John Munroe & Co., $14,251; Kessler & Co., $9,501; Muller, Schall & Co., $4,744, and Demachy & F. Sillieres, Paris, $19,013. The preferences are all for money advanced and drafts. The partners are Carlos A. Scholtz, who resides at 312 Manhattan Avenue, and José A. Sanchez, residing at Summit, N. J. Both partners have been sick for some time. They started in business here in 1887, and built up a large trade, principally with Venezuela, where Mr. Sanchez formerly resided. They dealt principally in coffees and hides. Last Fall they claimed a capital of $150,000. Manuel A. Matos of Caracas, formerly Minister of Finance of Venezuela, became a special partner in 1890, and his special capital of $50,000, it was understood in the trade, was to July 1, 1898. They have been reported slow in payments for some time past, as they have considerable money outstanding in Venezuela, which country has suffered from the low prices of coffees and other products. They had credits in Europe, on which they drew in case of need, and they made use of them for the last year. At the office of the firm no information regarding the failure could be obtained. Hartley G. Pelletier, the attorney, said that he could not state definitely how much the liabilities were, but the nominal assets are $300,000. One of the principal causes of the assignment was the shrinkage in the price of coffee during the past year.

Out of Town.

OLIVER P. POSEY.—Judgment for $6,626 was entered yesterday against Oliver P. Posey in favor of the Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn., on a note made by Mr. Posey at Whitewater, Wis., on Feb. 7, 1894.

ROBERT LINDBLOM.—The Sheriff received another attachment yesterday against Robert Lindblom, grain merchant of Chicago, for $1,169 in favor of Roy Black & Co. for profits on wheat. Two checks of Mr. Lindblom on a New York bank were returned "Not good."

EDWIN P. BASSETT & SON.—Edwin P. Bassett & Son, hat manufacturers, with salesrooms and offices in New York City, and a factory in Franklin, Mass., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. Operations here have been suspended pending an adjustment of the firm's affairs. The amount of the liabilities has not been made public.

WILLIAM R. YARD.—William R. Yard, one of the leading business men of Trenton, N. J., made an assignment yesterday. His assets are said to be $20,000, and his liabilities $36,000. He is seventy-four years old and has long been prominent in business, church, and political circles.

John De C. Ireland in Contempt.

John De Courcy Ireland, who was some time ago appointed by the Supreme Court receiver in foreclosure proceedings for the sale of the premises 321 Park Avenue, was yesterday adjudged in contempt of court by Justice Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, and will be punished unless within five days he files his accounts as receiver. Charles Strauss, counsel for the purchaser of the property, in making the application for the adjudgment in contempt of Ireland, said he had refused to give any information as to the proceeds of the property.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ABRAMS, William—State Commissioners of Excise ... $15
AITKEN, John—Isabel A. Foley and others ... 672
AUMANN, Leopold J.—L. Samuels ... 300
ARNOLD, Eliza—F. K. Porter ... 339
BUNKER, Le Roy A.—S. Rink ... 355
BURNS, Thomas F.—T. Sullivan and others ... 175
BALLIN, Aaron, assignee—C. Victor and others, costs ... 359
BONNER, William H., and Charles J. Lightstone—A. Klein ... 52
BROWN, John, and Michael Sweeney—J. W. McElhinney ... 35
BLUMENTHAL, George A.—B. G. Kraft ... 104
BLEECKER, James—William J. Ives ... 137
BELL, George, and Samuel H. Drew—G. R. Vernon and another ... 631
BLADY, John, and George J. Wodack—L. J. Goldsmith ... 258
BETTMAN, David, and Marcus A.; also Henrietta E. Stettheimer—Importers and Traders' National Bank ... 10,074
CAMPE, J. Edward—The De Leeuw & Oppenheimer Printing Co. ... 121
CAMBEIS, Michael—Kingan Provision Company ... 27
CAMERICKS, David—B. Eckstein and another ... 92
COLE, Samuel E.—C. G. Bacon and others ... 1,025
DUNCAN, Thomas O.—The Meany Printing Company ... 715
DOUGAN, John J.—William A. Pendleton and another, executors ... 349
DEBBRARD, Frederick—Gluces Publishing Company and others, costs ... 39
DUSENBERRY, Edwin B., Jr.—D. A. Hotchkiss ... 175
ELWELL, John D.—The Manhattan Chess Club, costs ... 120
FINCK, George—George M. Wright, assignee ... 698
FRANKLIN, Grace H. and Spencer—O. Minertzhagen, executor, &c., and others, costs ... 948
FLOYD, George W.—J. Hutchinson ... 38
GRUNHUT, Rachel, executrix—C. Wagner ... 396
GERBER, Sigmund—M. Berlisheimer and another ... 73
GEBHARD, Adam—Rosalie Stangels ... 464
GEBHARD, Adam and Lena—Rosalie Stangels ... 631
HINRICHS, Carl E. L.—J. G. Wallace ... 118
HERRMANN, Rosa, and Caesar Haas, executors—F. S. Hildreth, costs ... 82
HIRSHFIELD, Maurice—H. Bruml ... 113
HOLMES, Fred H.—C. W. Davison and another ... 70
HALSTEAD, William M.—John Polhemus Printing Company ... 45
HUSSEY, Charles A.—A. E. Putnam ... 138
HARTMANN, William C.—The Continental Trust Company ... 65
HAMILTON, John C.—A. T. Gillender, costs ... 350
HARRISON, Frank G., and James L. Waite—Annie Furlong ... 2,019
HACKETT, Edward M.—F. Lee and another ... 188
HAYES, Thomas F.—Irving National Bank ... 333
HARRIS, Mina—L. Brown ... 78
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Park & Tilford ... 1,086
JONES, Ernest L.—C. A. Huffman ... 74
KUHN, Louis—F. W. Daub ... 111
KEHOE, John—F. L. Froment and another ... 270
KIRK, John H.—J. Hutchinson ... 42
KNAPP, Waldo E.—L. H. Knapp, costs ... 117
KRELLMAN, Max, and Sampson A. Schneider—Watson Whittlesey ... 509
KRULEWITCH, Samuel—N. Whitman and others ... 509
LEIDEL, Henry—H. M. Newington ... 428
LESSER, Israel—Louis F. Dommerich ... 1,305
LUCAS, James—A. B. Van Winkle ... 49
LIEDER, William J. A.—Parsons & Greene Company ... 90
LAMAR, David—J. P. Shafer ... 104
MERRILL, Charles E., William A. Meeker, and C. V. Collins—E. Dieckerhoff and others ... 148
MERRILL, Charles E., William A. Meeker, and C. V. Collins—Edmund S. Clark and others ... 301
MAGUIRE, Henry M.—Henry Iden, Jr., and another, executors ... 245
MAGUIRE, Henry M.—A. Barth ... 1,230
MENGE, Frederick W.—S. Lichtenstein ... 117
MANSFIELD, Miriam—McKillop, Walker & Co. ... 117
MOORE, Hugh—General Electric Company ... 239
MARKERT, Anton—W. Florman ... 3,3[illegible]
MENGES, Edward E.—M. Hartley and another ... 4,052
MALDONADO, Panfilo—J. O. Ward ... 10,673
NORTON, George—S. Tilley ... 295
McMYLER, Michael J.—The Bourbon County Distillery Company ... 91
McCLELLAND, James—P. Molzen ... 318
O'HARA, Catharine—Standard Fashion Company (costs) ... 31
NORTON, George—Henry Hollander ... 219
OKUM, Hyman—J. E. Jacobs ... 68
PRAGUE, John G.—M. L. Crow and another, executors ... 367
POHL, Wilhemina—D. Berg and others ... 78
POSEY, Oliver P.—The Second National Bank of Norwich, Conn. ... 6,626
ROMOLO, Sabino—The Eastern Brewing Company ... 535
RANDOLPH, William J. and Fred, also Edwin B. Sippell, Jr.—J. Martin ... 158
ROUSE, Oliver O.—M. D. Cannon ... 156
RUNDE, Mary A.—C. W. Yutte ... 209
SCHOEMER, John—Henry Gimple ... 61
STEINBERG, Julia L.—Charles P. F. Kellogg ... 445
STEINBERG, Julia L.—J. R. Simon and others ... 365
STEINBERG, Julia L.—Arnold B. Heine & Co. ... 330
STEINBERG, Bertha and Julia—W. Creighton and others ... 431
STERN, Louis M.—C. H. Meyer and others ... 1,206
STERN, Louis M.—Sawyer, Blake & Bramhall ... 1,669
SCHUSSLER, Frank—F. H. Kretz, (costs) ... 107
SMITHENBANK, James and Thomas—F. O. Pierce Company ... 304
STEIBER, Charles—J. W. Mouck ... 101
SHEEHEY, Andrew, and John Collins, the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York and John S. Roberts—Walter E. McClatchey ... 48
TUCKER, John J.—Margaret Gaynor, administratrix ... 2,850
THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN PAPER Company—The Kenyon Paper Company ... 101
THE A. D. F. RANDOLPH COMPANY—E. Bloch ... 321
THE NATHALIE ANTHRACITE COMPANY—F. J. Stimson ... 2,531
THE NATIONAL CREDIT INSURANCE Company—J. Talcott, costs ... 29
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Farrell ... 250
THE BOROUGH HOTEL COMPANY—Hunter & Trimm Company ... 342
THE IMPERIAL ELECTRIC COMPANY—John A. Roebling's Sons' Company ... 217
THE MUTUAL BUILDING COMPANY, Wilson W. Hoover, Arthur L. Meyer, and John A. Wyman—R. A. Evans ... 374
THE FOOTE & THORNE GLASS COMPANY, Thomas W. Hislop, and John D. Colby—Estep Glass Company ... 451
VIGDERWITZ, Abraham—Joseph Stern and others ... 73
WENISCH, William—D. A. Kenyon and others ... 296
WARNER, Arthur D.—C. A. Bryan ... 1,850
WOOD, Henry S.—P. Larkin and another ... 4,851
WEBB, Ernest C.—E. V. Myers ... 368
WRIGHT, George F.—Aaron A. Fishel and another ... 705
WALL, Henri B., John H. Carruthers, Wolstan R. Brown, and Edward A. Quintard—Vaughan Machine Company ... 9,931

GAS CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Belief that an Important Scheme Is Under Way in Spite of Denials.

President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company says that there is no truth in the persistent rumors that $2,000,000 worth of the stock of that corporation held in the treasury has been sold. An official statement is furthermore made that not a share of the stock has been sold by the company since the first of last January, when 5,000 shares were disposed of. The entire amount of Consolidated Gas stock authorized is $39,073,000, of which a little more than $3,600,000 was set aside to constitute working capital and to take care of the indebtedness of the old companies. A sale of $500,000 of this reserve was made last December after the Stock Exchange had added $800,000 to the regular list. The officers of the company are unanimous in declaring that the remainder of the reserve is intact.

In spite of official denials operators in Wall Street hold to the belief that either a sale of stock has been made outright or else a contract of sale has been practically agreed to. The expectation that an additional consolidation of gas companies will soon be announced also gains in strength. The theory that has received credence is that the money realized by the alleged sale of 20,000 shares of Consolidated Gas stock is to be applied to the purchase of the control of the Mutual Gas Light Company. Among persons interested in gas securities the report was freely circulated yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had actual possession of the 20,000 shares of Consolidated Treasury stock and was interested in bringing about a consolidation of all the gas companies in New York.

Neither President Gawtry nor any other officer of the Consolidated Gas Company would admit that any further consolidation was in prospect. The rumors had the effect of giving gas stocks an unusual activity on the market yesterday. Mutual shares, which were quoted on Wednesday at 300 bid and 310 asked, advanced fifteen points yesterday to 315 bid and 325 asked.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.65
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.42⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	7.50
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	.05⅜
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	11.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.05⅝
Lard, prime	6.95
Butter, Western creamery	16¼@17
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75

CHICAGO, May 12.—Flour—Demand moderate, steady; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.20, nominal; No. 3 Spring wheat, $1.08@$1.40; No. 2 red, $1.61; No. 2 corn, 35⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 34@35c; No. 3 white, 33@34c; No. 2 rye, 70@70½c; No. 2 barley, 48@50c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.37½@$1.38; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $11.05@$12; lard, per 100 lb, $6.60@$6.65; short-rib sides, (loose,) $6@$6.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@6c; short clear sides, (boxed,) 6⅝@7c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.23.

COTTON.

The tempting prices at which corn is selling has led cotton planters to turn cotton land over to corn to an unusual extent, and especially where replanting has been necessary corn has received the preference. It is claimed that this feature and the backwardness of the season heretofore, and the smaller acreage, point to a much smaller crop than was secured last year. It is also claimed that the high price at which grain is now selling will naturally make the public a little careful as to faith in much further advance and that the attention of speculators will be directed toward cotton with increasing confidence, as the staple is now selling at an abnormally low price for this season of the year, a fact receiving emphasis from the foreign demand and the unsatisfactory crop outlook.

Speculation yesterday, however, was not active. The market opened steady and ruled quiet most of the day. The first call developed an advance of 1@3 points. There was a further advance of 2@3 points, with the market finally steady at a net gain of 1@3 points. Total sales futures, 80,400 bales. Spot cotton ruled quiet and closed steady at unchanged prices; middling uplands, 6⅝c; middling Gulf, 6⅞c, against 7 13-16c and 8 1-16c respectively last year.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Spot cotton showed a hardening tendency; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 11,000; receipts, 6,000; American, 2,000; middling uplands, 3 9-16d. Futures opened steady, partially 1-64d advance. Closed steady, 1½@1 2-64 net advance. December and January, 331¼ B; January and February, 331½ B; February and March, 332 B; May, 332¼ S; May and June, 332½ S; June and July, 333 B; July and August, 333¼ B; August and September, 333½ B; September and October, 333 V; October and November, 332¼ S; November and December, 331½ B.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	6.22	6.25	6.21	6.24@6.25
June	6.25	6.28	6.25	6.27@6.28
July	6.32	6.34	6.30	6.33@6.34
August	6.37	6.39	6.34	6.37@6.38
September	6.34	6.35	6.31	6.33@6.34
October	6.33	6.35	6.31	6.33@6.34
November	6.34	6.36	6.33	6.34@6.35
December	6.36	6.38	6.34	6.37@6.38
January	6.39	6.41	6.37	6.39@6.40

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.77	$1.77	$1.58	$1.63
July	1.22	1.22	1.16	1.17½
September	97¼	98¼	96	96¼
Corn—				
May	41½	41½	41	41
July	42¼	42¼	41⅝	41¾
September	43	43	42½	42½
Oats—				
May	....	....	—	35¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.65	$1.70	$1.60	$1.65
July	1.12½	1.12¾	1.07¼	1.08¼
September	92	92⅜	90½	90½
Corn—				
May	36	37	36	36
July	37¼	37⅜	36⅝	36½
September	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛
Oats—				
May	31¼	31⅝	31¼	31¼
July	27 11-16	27⅞	27 3-16	27¼
September	24⅝	24⅝	24 3-16	24¼

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

Factors which have heretofore proved valuable aids to bull operations were without effect. The knowledge that May short interests had been greatly reduced has tended to weaken the bull side of the market considerably since Tuesday. About the only noteworthy strengthening influences brought forward during the session were large seaboard clearances and reports of hot winds in California and Oregon. The former in wheat and flour shows an increase of about 700,000 bushels over last week. A fire destroyed one of the elevators in Chicago, containing, it was said, 106,000 bushels of wheat, 635,000 bushels of corn, and 195,000 bushels of oats. The news seemed to produce very little effect upon our market.

Trade in September was particularly active, to the detriment of July business, which seems to be growing less vigorous each day. Liverpool futures, after advancing at one time to a point of 1½@1¾d higher than last night, reacted, and closed partially ½@¾d higher. The July quotation was equivalent to $1.50 per bushel, or about 42c higher than the same option here. Paris wheat and flour markets opened 10@30 points net lower, and Antwerp was quoted ¼f below Wednesday night.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12.—May, $1.48; July, $1.33¼; September, 92c; No. 2 hard, $1.49¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.47¾.

DULUTH, May 12.—No. 1 Northern cash, $1.58; May, $1.58; July, $1.40; September, 93⅝c.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—No. 1 Northern, $1.45; No. 2 Northern, $1.28; July, $1.31 sellers.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed 42⅝c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2 closed 35½@36c; No. 3, 35c; No. 2, white, 38@38½c; No. 2 white, clips, 39c; No. 3 white, 37½@38c; track mixed, 35½@36½c; track white, 37@41c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 78c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 68@69c, free on board, afloat; 65c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 51c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $7.25@$7.75; Winter straights, $6.50@$6.75; Winter patents, $6.75@$7.25; Spring clears, $5.50@$6; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.75@$5; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.50@$4.65; no grade, $2@$2.10.

RYE FLOUR—$3.60@$4.25. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2.30@$2.40, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine, white, 95c; fine yellow, 90c; coarse, 80@81c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb Winter, in bulk, spot, 85@95c; Spring, bulk, spot, 85@90c; to arrive, 75@80c; middling bulk, 90c@$1; rye feed, 85c; city feed, $1; hominy chop, 80c; oil meal, 26@27½c; screenings, 30@75c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 12.—Flour—First patents, $6.80@$7.05; second patents, $6.65@$6.75; first clears, $6.10@$6.30; second clears, $5.25@$5.45.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $11.25@$11.75; family, $13@$14; short clear, $11.50@$13.50. BEEF—Mess, $10.50@$11; family, $12.50@$13; packet, $11.50@$12; extra India mess, $18@$19. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180 lbs, 5⅝c; 160 lbs, 5¾c; pigs, 5⅞c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10 lbs, 7c; 12 lbs, 6¾@6⅞c; 14 lbs, 6½@6⅝c; pickled shoulders, 4¾@5c; pickled hams, 7¾@8c; Western green, 16 lbs, 6⅞c; Western S. P., 7@7½c. TALLOW—City, 3⅝@3¾c; country, 3½c. LARD—$6.95; city, $6.50; refined, South America, $7.35; Continent, $7; Brazil kegs, $8.50; compound, city, 4⅝@4¾c; Western, 4⅝@4⅞c. STEARINE—Oleo, 5½c; city lard stearine, 7c nominal.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Close—Extra India mess, 75s; prime mess, 63s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 34s; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs, 33s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 34s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 15 to 18 lbs, 33s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 35s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, 28s 9d. Lard—Prime Western, 33s. Cheese—American finest, white, 41s 6d; American finest, colored, easy, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 21s.

COFFEE.

The market for Brazilian coffee futures was from start to finish very tame. Prices scarcely fluctuated after the market had opened steady at unchanged figures, and at the close was steady at net unchanged prices to 5 points lower. The Havre and Hamburg cables were uninteresting, the Rio and Santos cables equally destitute of feature, except that receipts were reported to be only 10,000 bags at both points. This exerted a restraining influence on would-be sellers in connection with the continued very liberal warehouse deliveries in this country. There were a few scattered buying orders from Europe, otherwise the trading was quite local. The market for spot Brazilian coffee ruled quiet and steady at nominally unchanged prices: No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 6⅝c, and jobbing lots 7⅛c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
June	....	....	....	5.75@5.85
July	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75@5.80
August	..	..	..	5.75@5.85
September	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
October	5.85	5.85	5.85	5.85@5.90
November	..	..	..	5.90@5.95
December	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95
January	..	..	..	5.95@6.00
February	..	..	..	5.95@6.05
March	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.00@6.05
April	..	..	..	6.00@6.05

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos—Good average, 10$200; stock, 338,000 bags. Hamburg—Unchanged. Havre—¼f net lower; total sales, 7,000 bags. January, 38.00; February, 38.00; March, 38.25; April, 38.25; May, 38.50; June, 36.50; July, 36.75; August, 37.00; September, 37.25; October, 37.25; November, 37.50; December, 37.75. Rio—No. 7 Rio, 10$075; cleared for the United States, 3,000 bags; stock, 141,000 bags.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4 3-16c; muscavado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅜c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 20½@21c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 16@17½c; prime Summer yellow, 25@25½c; off Summer yellow, 24@24½c; butter grades, 27½@28½c; prime white, 26½@28½c; prime Winter yellow, 29@30c; linseed, American, raw, 43@44c; American, boiled, 45@46c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 51@53c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of pulled wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Fine A, 48@51c; A supers, 45@46c; B supers, 40@42c; C supers, 32@35c; fine combing, 45@48c; combing, 40@41c; California, finest, 52@53c; California, seconds, 51c; Western, extra, 46@47c; Western, supers, 40@42c; Western, low, 28@30c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.75; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.15; steel rails, $18; pig iron warrants, $6.75; lake copper ingot, $12.10; tin, $14.50; lead, $3.65; spelter, $4.20.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.75; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.75; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 30@30½c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.65@$1.67½; G, $1.67½@$1.72½; H, $1.77½@$1.82½; I, $1.87½@$1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2.02½; W, $2.07½@$2.10; WG, $2.15; WW, $2.30.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 12.—Spirits turpentine, 27c bid; stock, 11,873. Resin unchanged; stock, 134,534.

WILMINGTON, May 12.—Spirits turpentine, 27c bid; stock, 11,873. Resin unchanged; stock, 134,534.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 12.—Turpentine, 26c; resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

CALVES—Veals, $4.50@$5.75; city dressed, 7@9c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.75@$4.50; clipped lambs, $5@$5.35; Spring lambs, $6.25@$7. HOGS—$4.25@$4.50.

THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

Several Decisions Relating to the Classification of Handkerchiefs—Many Protests Sustained.

A large number of decisions have just been handed down by the Board of Classification dealing with various phases of the duty on handkerchiefs. A protest by John Wanamaker against the customs authorities' assessment of 60 per cent. duty on an importation of handkerchiefs with initial letters embroidered thereon was sustained and the duty fixed at 50 per cent. ad valorem. Mr. Wanamaker's protests relating to darning needle cases and webbing made of silk, India rubber, and other substances were overruled. A protest filed by W. H. McLeod of this city against an assessment of 50 per cent. duty on hemstitched handkerchiefs was overruled on the ground that the Collector had complied with the provisions of the law.

Charles H. Wyman & Co. of St. Louis protested against paying 50 per cent. duty on an importation of handkerchiefs, hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, with a single initial letter embroidered thereon, and the board sustained the protest, deciding that the duty should properly be 40 per cent. Similar decisions were rendered in the cases of Green, Joyce & Co. of Columbus, Ohio, and of Adams, Meldrum & Anderson of Buffalo.

J. W. Pepper of Philadelphia imported a quantity of goods from Bohemia, and on the invoices the values were given in both marks and florins in parallel columns. The duties were liquidated on the basis of the invoice value as given in florins, whereupon the importer protested, claiming that the goods were purchased in marks, and that the duties should have been assessed on the mark value. The protest was overruled.

A protest was filed by William Gribbon of this city against the assessment of more than 50 per cent. ad valorem duty on his importations of handkerchiefs. The board overruled this protest, saying: "We find as a matter of fact that none of the handkerchiefs covered by the protest were assessed for duty in excess of 50 per cent." In the case of a protest made by John McCullough of this city the following comment was made by the board: "This protest, having been lodged in the Custom House prior to the liquidation of the entry to which it relates, is invalid, and therefore, overruled." A handkerchief protest filed by S. E. B. Craig and A. Davis, also of this city, was invalidated because it was not lodged in the Custom House until more than ten days after liquidation of the entry.

The board affirmed the assessment of duty at 60 cents a pound, and 60 per cent. ad valorem on a quantity of wool or worsted braid, imported by Jordan, Marsh & Co. of Boston, and sustained the contention of the same firm that hemstitched handkerchiefs with a single initial letter were dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem.

Wright, Young & Graham of this city protested against paying a 60 per cent. duty on a quantity of cotton and silk galloons, and the board sustained the protest, holding that the articles were dutiable at 45 and 50 per cent. ad valorem, respectively, under the provisions of Paragraphs 320 and 391.

An importation by Horstmann, Von Hein & Co. was invoiced as "fancy tinsel braid," and the local Appraiser at this port classified it as manufactures of silk and metal dutiable at 45 per cent. General Appraiser Tichenor found that metal was the component material of chief value, and held that the merchandise was dutiable at 35 per cent., as claimed by the importer. In assessing an importation of Italian goods received by Kurtz, Stuboeck & Co. of this city, for duty the Collector of the Port took the lire at the value estimated by the Director of the Mint for the quarter during which the merchandise was exported. The importers claimed that the valuation should have been based on a computation of the Italian lire at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the invoice in Florence, Italy. This contention was overruled by the board.

A protest filed by Wilsnack, Hummel & Co. against the Local Appraiser's classification of an importation of loose glass beads was sustained, and the board decided that the goods were dutiable as claimed at 10 per cent. ad valorem.

MERCHANTS AND THE MAILS.

Fear that the House May Agree to the Senate's Proposition.

The Merchants' Association is still working with much activity in opposition to the proposition to curtail the mail carrier service of cities, and has received letters from several Senators and Representatives in Congress who share the fear that the House may ultimately agree to the amendment passed by the Senate.

The enemies of the mail delivery system are busily cultivating the anti-city feeling among certain members from the country districts. Many of these members believe that the carrier service of the cities is conducted at excessive cost, and that its benefits are enjoyed solely by the people of the cities.

The association shows that it will be practically impossible to move the mails that accumulate in the great cities under the new conditions proposed, and the delay at the centre will disorganize the whole system to such an extent that the average time between answer and reply of distant country correspondence will be increased about forty-eight hours, newspaper mails especially will suffer heavily, as letters are always given precedence when the Post Office is crowded.

American Tobacco Company Officers.

The Board of Directors of the American Tobacco Company met in this city yesterday and elected the following officers: President—J. B. Duke; First Vice President—J. B. Cobb; Second Vice President—H. L. Terrell; Treasurer—George Arents; Secretary—Josiah Brown; Auditor—W. R. Harris. Mr. Cobb takes the place of W. L. Butler.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Third Consecutive Game from the Brooklyns.

A VERY INTERESTING FINISH

Brooklyns Made a Bold Bid for the Victory in the Last Inning—Baltimores Again Beaten by the Bostons.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	15	4	.789
Cleveland	14	6	.700
Baltimore	9	5	.643
Boston	12	9	.571
Brooklyn	9	7	.563
New York	9	8	.529
Chicago	9	8	.529
Pittsburg	10	10	.500
Philadelphia	7	8	.467
Louisville	6	17	.261
Washington	4	13	.235
St. Louis	4	13	.235

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 15; Baltimore, 6.
Louisville, 3; Pittsburg, 2.
Cleveland, 12; Chicago, 4.
Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 5; (first game.)
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2; (second game.)
Washington-Philadelphia game postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Washington in New York.
Brooklyn in Boston.
Chicago in Cleveland.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
St. Louis in Pittsburg.

The Brooklyns lost to the New Yorks for the third consecutive time, at Washington Park, yesterday afternoon. The score at the conclusion of the eighth inning, when darkness put an end to the game, was 6 to 3. For nearly two hours the 6,000 spectators were treated to an interesting exhibition, the last inning being particularly interesting to the home "rooters." The storm was about to break over the grounds, and it was almost too dark to see the ball. The crowd saw that the home team would have an advantage, and, to help matters along, they raised an awful din, which apparently had a demoralizing effect on Seymour.

Sheckard, the first Brooklyn batter, made a clean hit. Shindle's sharp grounder was recovered by Gleason, after bounding off Seymour's hand, but Joyce dropped the throw. Tucker followed with a base hit, and all the bases were occupied, with none out. Hallman sent a long fly to Wilmot and Sheckard scored. When Ryan got a base on balls, again filling the bases, Seymour became demoralized and seemed to forget Catcher Grady's signals. The [illegible], however, never lost his nerve, and his coaching helped to bring Seymour back to his normal condition. At this critical stage Tucker, who was at second, was caught napping by a quick throw from Seymour to Davis. This seemed to put a damper to the enthusiasm, and, as Dunn struck out, an excellent opportunity to at least tie the score was lost.

Dunn was not the puzzle that he was in Monday's game at the Polo Grounds. After the second inning the Giants hit him freely. In the second inning Seymour hit the ball to the centre-field stand for three bases, and in the sixth inning hit to the same place for a home run. The latter, however, netted four bases because of slow fielding by Anderson. With the exception of the second and eighth innings Seymour was very steady, striking out eight men, three of whom were retired in the first inning. Both pitchers were well supported, Davis carrying off the honors for the Giants. Seymour accepted six chances, some of them hard hits. Hallman did the best work for the Brooklyns, and Lachance made a phenomenal catch in the fifth inning. Grady sent a line hit toward centre field and La Chance by a quick move pulled the ball down with his left hand. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Anderson, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	V.Halt'n, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Jones, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Tiernan, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Lach'ce, ss.	0	2	1	0	0	Joyce, 1b.	2	2	9	2	1
Sheckard, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Davis, ss.	1	1	3	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	0	2	3	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	2	2	1	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	10	2	0	Hartman, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Hallman, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0	Wilmot, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ryan, c.	0	1	1	2	1	Grady, c.	0	0	8	0	0
Dunn, p.	0	1	2	3	0	Seymour, p.	2	2	1	5	0
Total	3	9	24	13	1	Total	6	10	24	12	1

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
New York	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	—6

Earned runs—New York, 6. Two-base hits—Anderson, Lachance, Davis. Three-base hits—Tiernan, Seymour. Home runs—Seymour, Joyce. Double plays—Seymour, Davis, and Joyce; Hallman and Lachance. First base on balls—Off Seymour, 3; off Dunn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Shindle. Struck out—By Seymour, 8; by Dunn, 1. Wild pitch—Seymour. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; New York, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Boston, 15; Baltimore, 6.

BOSTON, May 12.—The Bostons won another game to-day through poor playing by the Baltimores. Hughes kept the home team's hits well scattered until the eighth, when, after two chances to retire the Bostons had been declined, he became discouraged and the hits came fast. Score:

Boston	0	0	3	1	0	4	0	7	.	—15
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	—6

Base hits—Boston, 18; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Boston, 3; Baltimore, 5. Batteries—Boston, Nichols and Bergen; Baltimore, Hughes and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 5.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—The home team won both games to-day by clean fielding and superior work on the bases. They also did some perfect bunting. Cross was put out of the first game for yelling from the bench. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	1—8
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—5

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peitz; St. Louis, Smith and Clements.

SECOND GAME.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0 .—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Cincinnati, 4; St. Louis, 7. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Hawley and Vaughn; St. Louis, Daniels and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Cleveland, 12; Chicago, 4.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—The home team defeated the Chicagos by heavy batting. The visitors' misplays were responsible for several runs. Score:

Cleveland	4	0	1	3	0	2	0	2	.—12
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 15; Chicago, 10. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Cleveland, Wilson and O'Connor; Chicago, Wood, Thornton, and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Louisville, 3; Pittsburg, 2.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—Pittsburg lost today's game in the second inning. Two men were out and two on bases, when Davis dropped a ball thrown to put Hoy out at first, and two runs came in. Both pitchers did good work and were well supported. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Louisville	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Base hits—Pittsburg, 4; Louisville, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 1; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Pittsburg, Tannehill and Schriver; Louisville, Cunningham and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Other Games.

At Providence—Brown, 13; Colby, 6.
At [illegible]—[illegible]; Lancaster, 2.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 3; Montreal, 0.
At Springfield—Providence, 1; Springfield, 0.

Baseball Notes.

[illegible] easily defeated Wesleyan at New [illegible] yesterday afternoon by 14 to 3. [illegible] collegians were unable to hit [illegible] and played a poor fielding [illegible]

[illegible] yesterday afternoon [illegible]

[illegible] Wesleyan [illegible] base hit.

Princeton defeated the University of Virginia team at Princeton yesterday by a score of 12 to 5. Butler's home run with the bases occupied in the ninth inning was the feature of the game.

GOOD GOLF AT BALTUSROL.

Toler and Tyng Start in Their Match About 5 O'clock in the Morning.

In golf the unexpected is always happening, and the opening rounds of the Baltusrol Club tournament, which began yesterday on the links at Short Hills, were not entirely free from surprises. The first one occurred shortly after 5 o'clock in the morning, when H. P. Toler and James A. Tyng appeared at the course and started to play their match in the preliminary round. The reason for this unusually early start was due to the fact that, as the contestants had important business to attend to in the city, they had to play early in order to play at all, and the committee gave permission to start as soon after sunrise as they saw fit. Miss Bessie Pitcher, one of the club's energetic women golfers, went around the course with them keeping score.

When the round was all finished at noon it was found that Toler led the field with a score of 88 strokes, and so won the silver prize for the lowest record. Tyng was only a shade behind, doing 90, but Ivor Campbell and W. T. Gray also equaled his score. Toler and Tyng returned to the club late in the afternoon for their match play contest in the Governors' Club event. Toler beat his man, Parker W. Page, by 6 holes and 5 to play, but Tyng surprised his friends by being defeated by Heywood G. Leavitt. Leavitt played a strong game and won by his steady, accurate play in the score of 3 up and 1 to play.

The best sixteen scores in the medal play round qualified to compete for the chief trophy, the Governors' Cup. The players who got in this list are:

H. P. Toler, Baltusrol—

Out	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	—41
In	4	5	5	4	5	6	7	6	5	—47
Total										88

James A. Tyng, Morris County—

Out	4	6	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	—43
In	5	5	5	5	5	5	7	5	5	—47
Total										90

Grier Campbell, Baltusrol—

Out	5	5	4	6	6	4	5	5	5	—46
In	5	5	4	5	5	5	6	5	4	—44
Total										90

W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's—

Out	3	5	4	6	5	5	5	4	6	—43
In	3	3	4	5	4	10	7	5	6	—47
Total										90

	Out.	In.	Total.
Jasper Lynch, Lakewood	45	46	91
H. G. Leavitt, Baltusrol	44	47	91
Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill	46	47	93
C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol	47	46	93
F. M. Bacon, Morris County	49	47	96
Arthur Schroeder, Montclair	46	50	96
J. N. Steele, Nutley	50	47	97
W. A. Taylor, St. Andrew's	50	47	97
George C. Riggs, Baltusrol	48	50	98
Porter W. Page, Baltusrol	47	52	99
C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn	52	47	99
Edward Leavitt, Fairfield	48	52	100

The other competitors were eligible for the Consolation Cup contest.

The match play rounds in the afternoon resulted as follows:

Governor's Cup.—First Match Play Round—Jasper Lynch, Lakewood, beat W. A. Taylor, St. Andrew's, 8 up and 7 to play; W. T. Gray, St. Andrew's, beat C. M. Hamilton, Baltusrol, 2 up and 1 to play; Malcolm Graham, Jr., Harbor Hill, beat C. H. Seeley, Wee Burn, 2 up and 1 to play; Edward Leavitt, Fairfield, beat F. M. Bacon, Morris County, 2 up; George C. Riggs, Baltusrol, beat Grier Campbell, Baltusrol, 1 up; J. N. Steele, Nutley, beat Arthur Schroeder, Montclair, 3 up and 1 to play; H. P. Toler, Baltusrol, beat Parker W. Page, 6 up and 5 to play; H. G. Leavitt, Baltusrol, beat James A. Tyng, Morris County, 3 up and 1 to play.

Consolation Cup.—First Match Play Round—Gould beat Van Brunt 3 up and 2 to play, Todd beat Slocum 3 up and 2 to play, A. G. Hamilton beat R. K. Clark 3 up and 1 to play, Emmet beat D. W. Taylor 2 up and 1 to play, Colby beat Slosson 3 up and 1 to play, J. S. Taylor beat Barnes 8 up to 6 to play, De Goll beat Neel 5 up and 4 to play, Jennings beat Case 4 up and 3 to play, Mackenzie beat Pemberton 3 up and 1 to play, and Horn beat W. Clark 5 up and 4 to play.

QUEENS COUNTY HORSE SHOW.

Society Well Represented at the Opening of the Second Annual Exhibition at Mineola.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 12.—The second annual exhibition of the Horse Show Association of Queens County began to-day on the fair grounds of the Queens County Agricultural Society. The show will continue to-morrow and Saturday, the receipts going toward the building fund of the Nassau Hospital, at Hempstead.

Society was well represented, many fashionably dressed women occupying boxes and seats in the grand stand. The boxholders included O. H. P. Belmont, Albert C. Bostwick, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, H. L. Herbert, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Charles R. Hone, R. H. Hunt, C. R. Jennings, H. V. R. Kennedy, Dr. L. N. Lanehart, Mrs. Robert F. McCreery, Mrs. John Godfrey Moore, Charles G. Peters, Sidney Dillon Ripley, and C. Albert Stevens.

Among the handsome drags on hand were those driven by O. H. P. Belmont, J. L. Kernochan, E. D. Morgan, E. B. Pickhardt, Harry Payne Whitney, and Samuel Willetts. In the boxes and grand stand were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan, Newbury H. Frost, H. L. Herbert, Miss May Eno, Miss Florence Eno, W. C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. J. E. S. Hadden, Harry S. Page, Reginald Reeves, and Prescott Lawrence.

Charles F. Bates carried off the honors of the day with three blue ribbons. An exhibition which attracted considerable attention was that of the "Guideless Wonder," Marion Mills, who paced a mile without driver or sulky in the fast time of 2:14. Troops A and C, now stationed at Camp Black, will give an exhibition drill to-morrow, and the squadron band will furnish music during the afternoon. The summary of the prizes awarded follows:

Yearling stallion, mare, or gelding, foals of 1897, to be shown in hand or by the side of saddle horse—Won by Arden Farm's Yukon; second, George A. Wiggin's Lottie C.; third, Samuel Willett's Fast Mail.

Ponies, single, (under 13 hands.)—Won by Mrs. Foxhall Keene's Quickstep; second, Master Jack Dykman's Bobolink.

Ponies under saddle, not exceeding 14.1 hands high.—Won by Albert Bostwick's K. C.; second, George J. Gould's Black Satan.

Pair of horses four years old or over.—Won by William M. G. Hoffmann's pair, Magic Flute and May K.; second, George Roeckel's pair, L. D. W. and Duncan.

Pair of horses over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by Charles F. Bates's pair, Coxey and Brown Donna; second, Harry P. Whitney's pair, Ambition and Rushlight.

Two-year-old stallion, mare, or gelding, foals of 1896, to be shown in hand or the side of saddle horse.—Won by Edward Willets & Son's Islandena; second, Simmoleaf Stock Farm's Jerry M.

Horses not exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown before a runabout.—Won by Charles F. Bates's Whirl of the Town; second, Thomas M. Hilliard's Miss Onagh.

Pair of ponies not exceeding 14.1 hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's Eclipse and Rockett; second, Mrs. J. L. Kernochan's Elsa and Sylvia.

Tandems, the wheeler not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by R. F. Carman's Walsingham and Stranger in New York; second, William F. Tooker, Jr.'s, Ruby and Romp.

Saddle horses, horses over 15 hands.—Won by Theodore F. Miller's Her Ladyship; second, Miss G. B. Whitcomb's Abdulla.

Polo ponies, not exceeding 14.1 hands, up to carrying 190 pounds.—Won by John E. Cowdin's Ellis; second, Albert C. Bostwick's K. C.

HIS LIFE SAVED BY A DOG.

Rescues His Little Master from Drowning and Summons Help.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., May 12.—The faithfulness of a large Newfoundland dog prevented his master from being drowned to-day. When Robert Kirkland, a nine-year-old boy of Smithville, fell in the Rancocas River, and was being carried to his death, his cries attracted the attention of his dog. The dog immediately plunged in after the little boy, and in a very short time was alongside his young master, whom he seized by the coat collar and brought ashore unconscious.

Then the dog ran to the Kirkland house and by his barking and queer actions attracted the attention of Mrs. Kirkland. The dog then ran to the river, Mrs. Kirkland following. She found Robert lying on the bank and carried him to a doctor's house, where he was revived and is now out of danger.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales of Interest Among the Brokers—Yesterday's Dealings at Auction.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold, for Elihu B. Frost, to Louis Lese, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue, 100 by 100.

Miles & Helfer have sold, for the Thurman estate, to Frederick Sackett, the four-story brick dwelling, 52 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 100.

S. V. R. Cruger & McVickar have sold, for Alexander Van Rensselaer and another, executors of the estate of C. L. Van Rensselaer and the other owners, the premises, 191, 193, and 195 Grand Street, at the southeast corner of Mulberry Street. They have also sold the premises adjoining on the south, 148 Mulberry Street, 27 by 75, to the same buyer, an Italian banker. The intention of the purchaser is to improve the buildings now on the property.

Pease & Elliman have sold 18 East Forty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100, to a client for Herbert B. Turner. The same firm has leased for a term of years the dwelling, 28 West Forty-fifth Street, for Mr. Hyatt.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Charles Vonhof, for $21,500, the five-story brick tenement, 198 Chrystie Street, 25 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, William H. Esser, for $39,835, $31,685, $31,635, and $32,085, respectively, the four five-story brick flats, 222 to 228 East Ninety-sixth Street, each 32 by 100; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Pell, trustee, for $15,000, the four-story brick dwelling, 53 St. Nicholas Place, 17 by 74.9.

Thompson & Pryor sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Francis C. Reed, for $64,241, the two three-story stone-front flats, 131 and 133 East Fifty-ninth Street, together with the four-story stone-front flat, with store, 744 Lexington Avenue, begins Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 65 feet west of Lexington Avenue, runs west 35 by north 100.5 by east 35 by south 60 by east 65 to Lexington Avenue, by south 20 by west 65 by south 20.5.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, block front on the west side of Eighth Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets, begins northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, runs west 30 by northwest 60 by north 152 to One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, by east 76 to Eighth Avenue by south 199.10, vacant. Due on judgment, $41,147.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, William G. Davies, referee, 31 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 479.7 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 23.10 by 100.5, leasehold, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,530.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 12 Mount Morris Park West, 25.11 feet north of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 78, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $24,198.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northeast corner of Walton Avenue, 23 by 100.6 by 35 by 100.2, vacant; Walton Avenue, east side, 120.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 54.2 by 100.10 by 59.8 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 150.5 feet west of Mott Avenue, 50.5 by 100.10, vacant; Jennings Street, south side, 537.8 feet east of Union Avenue, 101 by 528.6 by 101 by 524.11, vacant; all title and interest of Jane McCaffray in the foregoing parcels, on May 19, 1897.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Second Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, for a four-story brick office building, 65.6 by 90, Solomon Loeb of 27 Pine Street, owner; De Lemos & Cordes, architects; cost, $150,000.

Chisholm Street, west side, 145 feet south of Freeman Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 20 by 56, Herman Martens, of Rockaway, owner; G. Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue, for a five-story flat, with store, 28 by 128.5, Frita Selje of 574½ East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $30,000.

White Plains Avenue, southwest corner of Twelfth Street, for a four-story frame store building, 25 by 58, William H. Keating, owner; S. Lasperges, architect; cost, $12,000.

Samuel Street, south side, 22 feet west of Mapes Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 45, Charles Bjorkegren, owner; J. W. Luner of 2,557 Third Avenue; architect; cost, $7,000.

Albany Road and Van Courtlandt Avenue, for a one-story frame pavilion, 40 by 75, Daniel F. Sullivan of King's Bridge, owner; Ahnemann & Younkheere, architects; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Bathgate Avenue, for four four-story brick flats, 20.2 by 73 and 27.10 by 82.6, William Ueckmann of 126 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $70,000.

Alterations.

Seventy-third Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, to a four-story and basement brick flat, with stores and offices, 19 by 60.2, L. R. Berg of 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $18,000.

No. 13 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a four-story and basement brick office building, with stores, 25 by 59, Sybil and Louise Kane, owners; Charles T. Berg of 10 West Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $9,000.

No. 222 East Twenty-fourth Street, to a five-story brick factory, 24.4 by 100, Emily R. Kip of Mount Vernon, N. Y., owner; Joseph Ireland of 203 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Third Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to a two-story brick dwelling, with store, C. P. Bourne of 678 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $2,000.

New Hotel on Fifth Avenue.

Plans will soon be filed with the Building Department for a thirteen-story family hotel and apartment house, to be erected by the estate of Matthew Byrnes at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, on a plot 75.5 by 150, with an "L" 21 by 55. The new structure will be of most modern construction, with exterior of light brick and limestone. The architects, Jeremiah O'Rourke & Son of Newark, estimate its cost at $750,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 12.

BAXTER ST, 22; Julius Dreyfus to Joseph L. Buttenwieser	$22,000
BAXTER ST, 22, 24.11x117x25x117; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius Dreyfus	22,000
BRONX AV, w s, 200 ft n of King St, 50x 105.10x49.11x107.8; Edwin G. Marquet to Jessie B. Marquet	Gift
COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, Lot 169, Block D, map of the Mapes estate, 25x 100; Bernard Leddy to Bridget Madden	550
CRESTON AV, e s, 718.5 ft n of Wellesley St, runs e 10.5 x n 17.9 x n 86.5 x s 88.10 to av, x s 100.1; Hannah Silberstein to Gussie Silverstein	Nom.
ELDRIDGE ST, 200, e s, 24x88.4; Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	1,000
ELDRIDGE ST, 200, e s, 24x88.4; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Irving Bacharach	1
ELM ST, 161, e s, 21.6x84—x21.6x83.11; Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, to William F. Chrystie	17,200
ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x 100; John W. Cornish to Morris Mandelstein	15,000
FULTON ST, n w s, Lots 86, 87, and 88, map of the Jacksonville property, 150x 100; Francis P. Moore to the Church of St. Frances of Rome	----
HILTON AV, n s, 250 ft w of Deane Place, 52.9x183.3x140.9x160; Margaret Bianchi to George A. Zabriskie	1
HOME ST, n e corner of Fox St, 25x97.2x 25x100; Moritz Brockmann to Timothy D. Sullivan and wife	1
HOME ST, n e corner of Fox St, 25x97.2x 25x100; Timothy D. Sullivan and wife to Lawrence Mulligan	1
LEXINGTON AV, 403, w s, 16.5x63; George C. Austin, referee, to William E. Thorn	15,000
LOT 5, map of the property of the Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Hannah Silberstein to Gussie Silberstein	1
LOT 55, map of the plan of part of the Barnum estate, Morrisania; Eugene H. Hammond to Walter C. Hammond	100
MONROE ST, 250, 20x97; Frank Goldstein to Dorah Goldstein, ½ part	1,000
MOTT AV, s w, adjoining premises of one [illegible]; William E. Horton to Miles [illegible]	2,000
STANTON ST, s w corner of Attorney St, 40x88.6; Abraham Levy and another, executors, &c., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another	38,000
STANTON ST, n w corner of Attorney [illegible]	1
TEASDALE PLACE, [illegible]; Augusta H. Vanderpoel, [illegible] to [illegible] Realty Company	4,000
UNION AV, e s, 194.5 ft n of 163d St, 28.8x75.6x34.5, &c.; Eugene H. Hammond to Walter C. Hammond, ½ part	100
WATERLOO PLACE, e s, 250 ft s of 176th St, [illegible]; George A. Lindsey and wife to Philip Steinberger	1
WEST END AV, s w corner of 77th St, 24.6x80 irregular; Walworth Ward to William Wetterer	1
2D AV, s e corner of 21st St, 65.6x90; Solomon Loeb and wife to The Hebrew Charities Building	1
4TH AV, n w corner of 85th St, 25.2x70; Myra E. Bien to Equitable Life Assurance Society	1
8TH AV, n w corner of 151st St, 199.10 ft to 152d St x76x irregular; Charles H. Look to James M. Varnum	1
9TH ST, n s, 252.6 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 98.11; Jennie Walsh, executrix, &c., to Frances E. Quin and others	1
13TH ST, n s, east part of Lot 1,064, map of Village of Wakefield, 25.4x114; contract—William Garrett with Mary E. Topping	4,000
24TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 26.7x98.7x 25.8x98.9; Winifred Condon to Catherine Dellamore	100
29TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 12.6x 98.9; 29th St, s s, 316.6 ft w of 6th Av, 14.6x98.9; Thomas S. Battens to Mary E. Fitzpatrick and others, ½ part	1
30TH ST, s s, 209.4 ft e of 9th Av, 12.4x 98.9; Robert McAfee and others to Knox McAfee	1
32D ST, 334 West, 12.6x98.9; Benjamin F. Vaughan to M. M. Haviland	1
36TH ST, 64 East, 24x98.9; Wilber McBride, referee, to John Goodwin	37,750
53D ST, s s, 220 ft e of 8th Av, 0.3x 100.5; Clemence L. Hassell and others to Lou Sire	1
58TH ST, n s, 155 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100; Emma E. Horn and another to Leopold Gusthal	1
59TH ST, 181 and 183 East; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to Francis C. Reed	15,000
65TH ST, 14 and 16 West, 50x100.5; Katharine M. Mabley to Herman Wronkow	Exch.
69TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 40x 100; Jennie Walsh, executrix, &c., to Frances E. Quin and others	$1
81ST ST, s s, 240 ft w of West End Av, 24x60.8; Clarence F. True to Marie True	1
116TH ST, 503 and 519 East, 33.4x100.11; Annie E. Ramsey to David A. Mitchell	1
119TH ST, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 25x 100.11; Orison Dickinson to Joshua F. Howes	1
120TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 37x 100.11; William J. Amend and wife to Solomon Weill	1
123D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; Helen A. Thompson to Jennie C. McBride	1
124TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 80x 100.11; Hamilton L. Hoppin and another, trustees, to Hamilton L. Hoppin and others	1
148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Henry F. Miller and another to Gerard P. Brouwer-Ancher	11,000
158TH ST, s s, 600 ft w of Boulevard, 75x60x irregular; John G. R. Lilliendahl to Charlotte H. Lilliendahl	Gift
183D ST, s s, 25 ft e of 11th Av, 15x 104.11; John Jefferson and another to Mary L. Tietjen	1

Recorded Leases.

CULLEN, Kate, to James Byrne; 204 East 38th St, 5 years	$650
FISCHER, Himan, to Elias Gottfried; 146 Essex St, 5 years	660
HOFFMAN, Simon, to Charles Hess; 1,469 Avenue A, 5 years	600-720
KLANG, Sam, to Samuel Finkelstein; 25 Essex St, 1 7-12 years	220
LOUGHRAN, Alice, and others to Patrick McGarr; 152 West 52d St, 5 years	720
SMITH, Charles, to Columbus Social and Athletic Club; 518 6th Av, 1 year	1,800
TRUSTEES of Columbia College to Lydia W. Gage; 47 West 49th St, 21 years	743
VOGEL, John H., agent, to Justus Kessler; 458 9th Av, 5 years	1,500
WILSON, Emma G., and others to Herman Hoyns; 163 and 165 Canal St, 5 years	2,500-2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

BADER, Aaron, to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; s w corner of Edgecombe Av and 145th St, 3 years	15,000
BECKER, George and Veronika, to Mathias Becker; e s of Webster Av, 92 ft n of 176th St, demand	1,300
BENTZ, Annie, to Lewis C. Anwell; w s of Kelly St, 165 ft s of 167th St, demand	76
BLECHNER, Marie, to Perpetua Trageser; n w corner of Washington Av and 182d St, 2 years	6,000
BRADY, Patrick, to Peter Doelger; 844 2d Av, leasehold, demand	4,800
BROUWER-ANCHER, Gerard P., to Henry F. Miller and another; n s of 148th St, 375 ft w of Boulevard, demand	4,000
BROWN, Mary A. E., to John M. Otter; n s of 57th St, 132.6 ft w of 9th Av, ½ year	1,000
BROWN, Mary A. E., to William Grupe; n s of 57th St, 132.6 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years	20,000
CANFIELD, A. Cass, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; n w corner of Park Av and 36th St; also n s of 36th St, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years	100,000
COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Steeves; n e corner of Grand Av and Buchanan Place, 4 months	7,000
CRUGER, S. V. R., and others to Union Trust Company of New York; 213 and 215 Centre St and 139 and 141 Elm St, 5 years	60,000
DICKINSON, Orison, and Joshua F. Howes to David Richey; n s of 119th St, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year	3,000
DICKINSON, Orison, to Central Trust Company; n s of 119th St, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years	21,000
DREYFUS, Julius, to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees; 22 Baxter St, 1 year	15,000
DUANE, John, to John F. Schreyer; 224 and 226 Division St; installments	1,300
ELLER, William C., to George Ehret; 185 Amsterdam Av, leasehold, demand	3,280
FRANK, Louis, to Jacob Korn; 18 Market St, 1 year	11,000
GAGE, Lydia W., to Clara Patterson and another; 47 West 49th St, leasehold, installments	2,000
GOODWIN, John, to Emily H. Moir, trustee, &c.; 64 West 36th St, 3 years	20,000
GREENBERG, Solomon, to Obermeyer & Liebmann; 209 Division St and 196 Clinton St, demand	300
HALL, Eliza A., to John T. Huner Company; 2,778 Bainbridge Av, ½ year	300
HAYS, Frank K., to Anne K. Hays; 21 and 23 Maiden Lane, leasehold, installments	20,000
HENNESSY, Mary, to Charles Dougherty; s e corner of Waverley Place and Christopher St, demand	6,000
HIRTH, Wilhelmina, to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 184, Block E, amended map of the Mapes estate, 4 years	231
HOWES, Joshua F., to Imogene Hart; n s of 119th St, 145 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years	21,000
JENNINGS, Joseph D., to James M. Wentz; w s of Intervale Av, 93.10 ft n of Westchester Av, secures advances	10,000
JENNINGS, Joseph D., to John De Hart; w s of Intervale Av, 93.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year	1,000
KANNING, Maria, to Waldemar C. Dryser; s s of 18th St, 134 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years	4,000
LOPPINE, Cecilia T., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 25.1 ft s of 184th St, 3 years	9,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Abraham Levy and another, executors, &c.; n w corner of Stanton and Attorney Sts, 4 years	18,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Abraham Levy and another, executors, &c.; n w corner of Stanton and Attorney Sts, 6 months	11,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to Rachel K. Sichel and another, executors, &c.; 200 Eldridge St, 1 year	14,000
MAIER, Clara, to Simon Mayer and another; 331 East 79th St, 1 year	4,000
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to John W. Cornish; n w corner of Elton Av and 158th St, demand	22,500
MANDELSTEIN, Morris, to John W. Cornish; n e corner of Elton Av and 158th St, demand	15,000
McCABE, John J., to Isabel W. Niles; n s of Gambril St, 171.8 ft e of Marion Av, 3 years	500
McGARR, Patrick, to Jacob Ruppert; 152 West 52d St, leasehold, demand	1,000
MITCHELL, Mary and Stephen, to John and Mathias Haffen; Lots 55, 295, and 296, map of McGraw estate, near Van Nest Station, 1 year	3,400
MOORE, Francis P., to Mary E. Henderson; n w s of Fulton St, Lots 86, 87, and 88, map of Jacksonville property, 1 year	2,500
MOSER, Stephen and Caroline, to Simon Wasle; s e s of Railroad Av, 150 ft n e of 6th St, 3 years	2,500
O'BRIEN, Patrick, to Harlem Savings Bank; w s of Brook Av, 25 ft n of 145th St, 1 year	1,000
O'CONNOR, Mary, to Catharine Torpey; s s of 145th St, 225 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year	800
POLLATSCHEK, Josephine, and another to Maria N. Anderson; 105 West 114th St, 1 year	3,000
QUIRK, Mary B., to Mary E. Sulzer; w s of Commonwealth Av, 75 ft n of Mansion St, 3 years	1,900
RAFTERY, Mary S., to Thomas F. Devine; w s of Grand Av, 50 ft n of Clinton Place, 1 year	150
RILEY, Thomas H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 104 East 81st St, 5 years	36,000
RINSCHLER, Anton, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 164th St, 200 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x120, 1 year	6,000
ROUSE, Callman, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 132d St, 3 years	22,500
SCHLEMMER, John, to John Riexinger; 541 East 85th St, 1 year	2,500
SEIFFERT, Franciska and Charles, to Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of Melrose Av, as widened, 43.8 ft s of 158th St, as widened, 3 years	5,000
SEMKEN, John, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,080 Madison Av, saloon lease, demand	4,000
SIEGEL, Abraham, and another to Jacob Korn; 50 Market St, 1 year	11,000
SIEGEL, Abraham, and another to Jacob Korn; 46 Market St, 1 year	11,000
SOLERS, Peter, to Catharine V. R. Turnbull; s e corner of Boulevard and 148th St, 3 years	11,000
VERMILYEA, Hannah M., to John Townshend; 105-1064 Bowery, ½ year	10,000
WAGNER, Albert and Kate F., to Alfred E. Fountaine; s e corner of Livingston Place and 15th St, secures note	2,500
WALTON, George, to Alpheus J. Goddard; s s of 165th St, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 month	500
YOUNG, Jennie and Theodore, to Emma R. Brugman; e s of Union Av, 240 ft s of 163d St, 3 years	3,000
YOUNG, James W., to Richard Webber; 630 6th Av, secures note	1,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 5 to 11; William S. Moore against the Broadway Realty Company, owner; the Standard Fireproof [illegible] Company, [illegible] the [illegible] Manufacturing Company and Joseph Metz, sub-contractors	$2,325
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, extends from 149th to 150th St, 100x[illegible]; John W. Rapp against John Connors, owner and contractor	95
WEST END AV, e s, 50 ft s of 90th St, 42x100; Max Perini and others against John Wellwood, owner; L. E. Blake, contractor	91
7TH AV, s w corner of 147th St, 100x100; Jacob Ringle & Son against Elsa Wiedermann, owner and contractor	225
8TH AV, 2,456; Abraham Weinberg against Dente Solomon, owner; Henry Frankel, contractor	35
17TH ST, 261 and 263 West; Halloran & Lodge against the Colonial Brewery, owner; Walter Fernbach, contractor	61
42D ST, 308 East; William Eidler against Peter A. Fernandes, owner and contractor	90
119TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Manhattan Av, 50x100; Wotherspoon & Son against Orison Dickinson, owner; Dickinson & Howes, contractors	146

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

ELTON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 50x 100; John W. Cornish with Morris Mandelstein, 11 payments	$22,500

Lis Pendens.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 91st St, 17.4x70; Mary Donovan and another against Mary J. Sullivan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Venino & Siebel.

MADISON AV, w s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 20.5x 110; Mabel Slade against Leonard Schuster and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Brainerd, Jr.

36TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 36th St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9; the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Sarah Mathews, administratrix, &c., and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

82D ST, 240 East; Department of Buildings of New York against Walter Reid, (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

98TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.9; John H. K. Blauvelt against Joseph C. Levi, trustee, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Simpson.

117TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 25.1x100.11; Morris Goldstein against Ella L. Warren and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Silverstone.

130TH ST, 217 West; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Dillon C. Willoughby and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

144TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Tony di Mello and another against Isaac Van Saan and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

Assignments of Mortgages.

BASSETT, Hannah V. C., and others, executors, &c., to Margaret C. Feeter	Nom.
BUTTENWIESER, Joseph L., to Levin Hertz	$3,000
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York to Colonial Trust Company, as trustee, &c.	Nom.
CRUGER, S. V. R., and others to Eugene De Fraville	6,000
CRUGER, S. V. R., and others to Alice Van Rensselaer	10,000
ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to City Real Estate Company	10,000
FEETER, Margaret C., to Townsend Wandell	10,500
FRANK, Joseph S., administrator, to Kate Doran	2,000
FRIEDMANN, Amalia, to Joseph Weigl	2,500
LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMpany to Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company	4,008
LEGGETT, Francis H., and another, executors, &c., to Samuel Adams	20,000
LEO, Isabelle N., to Solomon Moses	3,000
MACY, Francis A., trustee, &c., to Wilson M. Powell	18,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, (two assignments)	31,000
MORAN, Charles A., trustee, to Eliza Delafield	9,000
NESBIT, Fred T., to Jed Garrison	4,000
STENGEL, Friedrich, to Samuel Weil	12,500
TODD, Judson S., to Edward Winslow, (two assignments)	Nom.
THE HAMILTON BANK to Amalia Friedmann	Nom.
WOOD, Samuel A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society	260,000

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, May 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 43 Post Office Building. Jury calendar.

110—Niehaus vs. Detweiler & S. F. Mfg. Co.
111—Schmitz vs. same.
112—Haeuptner vs. same.
140—Solomon vs. Kohn.
150—U. S. vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lientand.
154—Coragio vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
57—Ficcaro vs. same.
58—Same vs. same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Motion calendar.

1—Consol. Car Heat. Co. vs. Gold St. Car H. Co.
2—Same vs. Gold Car H. Co.
3—Fuller vs. Underwood.
5—Fayerweather vs. Ritch.
6—Petresh vs. Gillespie.
7—Armour vs. Earl Fruit Co.
8—Kantrowitz vs. Deimel Bros. & Co.
9—Imperial Chemical Co. vs. Breisacher.
10—Welsbach Light Co. vs. Mahler.
11—Same vs. Appolo Incandescent Gas Co. Cases noticed.
12—Chicago Hotel, &c., Co. vs. Col. Hotel Supply Co.
13—Matchett vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
14—Records vs. Morning Journal Assn.
15—Cruikshank vs. Bidwell.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Brown, J. Opens at 2 P. M. in Room 66 Post Office Building. Jury term.

2—U. S. vs. Helwig.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for to-day: Nos. 512, 516, 519, 523, 524.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Barrett, Patterson, O'Brien, and McLaughlin, JJ. Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Sullivan vs. Baker.
2—Stephen vs. Stephan.
3—Dean vs. Canfield.
4—Schoen vs. Wagner.
5—Estate of A. Muller.
6—Connor vs. Mayor, &c.
7—Jewelers' Mercantile Agency vs. Rothschild.
8—In re Catoir.
Non-enumerated motions.
11—In re Cantor.
16—People ex rel. Armstrong Cork Co. vs. Barker.
19—People ex rel. Phenix Ins. Co. vs. Coleman.
30—Isaacs vs. Calder.
31—Zeigler vs. Trenkman.
33—In re Miller.
34—Mayer vs. Mayer.
36—Hohenstein vs. Westminster Candle Co.
37—West End Trust and Safe Deposit Co. vs. Johnson.
38—Keen vs. same.
39—Baille vs. Baille.
40—Coyle vs. City of New York.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hazard vs. Hazard.
2—Russell vs. Halpinn.
3—Seldner vs. Sullivan.
4—State Trust Co. vs. Casino Co.
5—Cohen vs. Berlin.
6—In re Connor.
7—Riddle vs. Miller.
8—Schmitt vs. Atlantic Con. Co.
9—Goodwin vs. Coddington.
10—Krekreler vs. Aulbock.
11—People ex rel. Batchelor vs. Bacon.
12—Guenat vs. Mandel.
13—Hoag vs. Matheson.
14—Valdes vs. Traders and Travelers' Accident Co.
15—Tracy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
16—In re Lincoln Fire Ins. Co.
17—Ball vs. Ball Electric Light Co.
18—In re Lesher.
19—Stieringer vs. Dyer.
20—In re Deering.
21—In re Coates.
22—Harrison vs. Platt.
23—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
24—Standard Nat. Bank vs. Nat. Silk Lab. Co.
25—In re Manheimer.
26—In re Empire Metal Ware Co.
27—Harriman vs. Harriman.
28—Caro vs. Stein.
29—People ex rel. Lentilhon vs. Coler.
30—People ex rel. Flannagan vs. same.
31—People ex rel Thileman vs. same.
32—People ex rel. Collins vs. same.
33—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. same.
34—Caffrey vs. Lane.
35—People, &c., vs. Schlicher.
36—Same vs. Elliott.
37—People ex rel. Winston vs. Winston.
38—Shrier vs. Glueckman.
39—Crowley vs. Sewall.
40—People ex rel. McCord vs. Coler.
41—Colton vs. Wallack.
42—O'Connor vs. Brady.
43—In re Nooney.
44—Smith vs. H. B. Claflin Co.
45—In re Corney.
46—Bode vs. King.
47—McCogg vs. King.
48—In re Remizio.
49—M. C. Boynton & Co. vs. Tochterman.
50—In re Oneida Av.
51—In re Napier Av.
52—In re Oakley St.
53—In re Kemble St.
54—Noll vs. Williams.
55—Holden vs. Investors' Security Co.
56—Colahan vs. Colahan.
57—In re Schermerhorn.
58—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Kaliski.
59—In re Lawrence.
60—Cooper vs. Cooper.
61—Westfall vs. Hesinger.
62—People, &c., vs. Krum.
63—Woerishoffer vs. Stern.
64—Clarke vs. Shay.
65—Morrill vs. Morrill.
66—Savin vs. Savin.
67—Youghiogheny & Lehigh Coal Co. vs. Washbourne.
68—Heim vs. Typograph Co.
69—In re Bonner.
70—Yates vs. Volkening.
71—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
72—Waldron vs. Van Ness.
73—Dime Savings Bank of B. vs. Yutter.
74—Ryder vs. Clausen.
75—Aperian vs. Goldberg.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Reid vs. Gaedeke. Demurrers.
744—Hopedale Elec. Co. vs. El. Stor. Bat. Co.
745—Whitlock vs. Seaboard Bank.
766—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

5927—Dorsett vs. Ormiston.
No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Chase, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases on.

6420—Johnson vs. Albers.
6429—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch.)—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

10461—Bell vs. Williams.
10[illegible]—Brown vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.
10[illegible]—Murray vs. Bergen.
10591—Hermance vs. Abendroth.
10576—Same vs. same.
10584—Hand vs. Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.
10602—Bernheimer vs. Bess.
10113—Stokes vs. Hoffman House.
10550—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14068—Columbia Nat. Bk. of W. vs. Fox.
10119—McKeon vs. Nat. Life Association.
10198—Van Bokelen vs. Oberstein.
10045—Hochberg vs. Sarasohn.
10[illegible]—Little vs. Savage.
10[illegible]—Stassio vs. Erie R. R. Co.
10[illegible]—Duplitz vs. Bauer.
10[illegible]—Grossman vs. Merchants' Ins. Co. of Newark.
10464—Same vs. Hart. Fire Ins. Co.
10[illegible]—Vennimann, &c., vs. Rogers.
10013—Smyth vs. Sasiah.
14077—Ullner vs. Hunter.
10483—Ellis vs. Nat. Provident Assn.
10062—Wood vs. Mayor, &c.
10449—Marks vs. England.
10224—Fourth Nat. Bk. vs. Mahon.
10225—Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

10181—Stayton vs. Green.
6912—Sternberger vs. Stein.
9708—Hecker vs. Callan.
9054—Ryker vs. Glover.
10183—Johannsen vs. Eastmans Co.
9550—Bradley vs. Robinson.
10512—O'Brien vs. McMullen.
10542—Widmayer vs. Grand Conservatory of Music.
10321—Dunne vs. Central Park, &c., R. R. Co.
10971—Denton vs. Travis.
9287—Strauss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9436—Rhodes vs. Brush.
11273—Roosevelt vs. Boehm.
11235—Mulhall vs. Milholland.
11510—McIntosh vs. Miner.
11318—Clark vs. Murray.
7961—Hauck vs. Met. Traction Co.
8652—Aschman vs. Weil.
9446—Freedman vs. Havemeyer.
9028—Williams vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
10540—Vance vs. George Ringler Co.
10731—Parker vs. Lancashire Ins. Co.
11381—Lane vs. Green. Inquest.
10983—Holthauser vs. Bissinger.

Highest number reached in regular call, 11856.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., X., and XI. for trial.

10433—Rhodes vs. Lewisan.
4311—Kahn vs. Union Ry. Co.
8967—Mfrs' Nat. Bank vs. Casey.
9955—Raupp vs. McLoughlin.
8264—Weber vs. Manhattan Ry Co.
9366—Koehler vs. Ruppert.
10968—Dowd vs. Pfister.
5173—Kenney vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
10882—Nash vs. Spann.
11047—Kiernan vs. Fox.
11110—Morrill vs. Kazis.
8828—Huttenhofer vs. Third Av. R. R.
6290—Shellabarger Mill & El. Co. vs. Bunker.
10459—Harrington vs. Mayor, &c.
11160—Gilbert vs. Johnston Lumb. & M. Co.
11163—Erthefler vs. Bernheimer.
11223—Bachrach vs. Accette.
11244—Bracken vs. Atlantic Trust Co.
11246—Flanagan vs. California Asphalt Co.
11268—Fortch vs. Smith.
11151—Donald vs. Gardner.
11084—Goldstein vs. Cohen.
11143—N. Y. Commercial Co. vs. Earle.
11149—Halsey vs. Malcolm.
8216—Cooney vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8549—Pennachio vs. 42 St., &c., R. R. Co.
11320—Ernst vs. Saphey.
11321—Glassford vs. Duckworth.
11368—Graham vs. Reynolds.
11374—Graham vs. Foster. Inquests.
11069—Rolstein vs. Davidson.
10500—Manhat. El. Light Co. vs. Savarese.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Adjourned to May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. At 2:30 P. M. Contested wills.

1195—Daniel Doyle.
1377—Bridget Ennis.
Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—James S. Rice.
2—Edward Grosse.
3—Mary Cashin.
4—John Moriarty.
5—Louis Grunhut.
6—Cunigunda Becker.
7—F. Maria and Erneste Mora.
8—Elizabeth Lee.
9—Henry W. Andrews.
10—August Weymann.
11—Manncels M. Y. Hurtado.
12—Margaret Fell.
13—Charlotte L. Grant.
14—Alexander McKenzie.
15—Ethel M. Bowen.
16—Elizabeth Clinton.
17—Charles Fosing.
18—John Hohner.
19—Ann E. Rae.
20—Mary E. Kilburn.
21—Harris Ablowich.
22—Frank L. Fisher.
23—Elizabeth H. Diekmann.
24—Eliza J. Bedell.
25—Mary J. De Luna.
26—Jean F. A. Pons.
27—Julia G. Jerome.
28—Joseph F. Arnold.
29—Julius Lipman.
30—Frank L. Fisher.
31—Anna Thierstein.
32—John Hohner.
33—Henrietta A. Hayunga.
34—Eliza Cooper.
Wills for Probate.
At 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth Stewart.
Carlos Warner.
George Schweitzer.
Agnes Scofield.
Marie L. Chartrand.
At 11 A. M.
John G. Butler.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Olcott, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3660—Weinberger vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

2518—Stewart vs. Bunker.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
949—Schlessinger vs. Fidelity & Deposit Co.
627—De Castro vs. Jaramillo.
921—Metzner vs. Koenig.
959—Atwater vs. Morrison.
608—Schneittacher vs. Livingston.
648—Weil vs. Sweeney.
630—Ingersoll vs. Garson.
2540—Heerwagen vs. Ritzmann.
963—Schrinken vs. Barron Steamship Co.
1102—Savage vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
267—Levy vs. Kottman.
648—Ely vs. Steinhardt.
982—Feist vs. Mingry.
2342—Lowenthal vs. Herrmann.
726—Born vs. Pringler.
728—O'Connell vs. Denninger.
658—Murtaugh vs. Wallace.
292—McElpatrick vs. Jacobs.
926—Duffy vs. Brady.
927—Cassidy vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
932—Decy vs. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
936—Reilly vs. David Stevenson Brew. Co.
938—Bilsky vs. Bernstein.
940—Eisler vs. Neuberger.
941—Bonnell vs. Field.
943—Ruff vs. Bradford.
944—Same vs. McAloon.
945—O'Brien vs. Ahrens.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4414—Koefler vs. Miller.
2733—Talacke vs. Conder.
4972—Bonwit vs. Schulof.
3014—Carpenter vs. Hausson.
5023—Neely vs. Gilbert.
5059—Sinnott vs. Muller.
5018—McCoy vs. Prendergast.
5077—Ferns vs. Flechter.
4681—Klingman vs. Gill.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1123.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne, Cowan, and Honey for the People.

1—John Bartlett.
2—John R. Hester.
4—Frederick Neuman.
5—Gustav Levens.
6—George Havey.
7—Arthur Butcher.
8—John Jackson.
9—Michael Schmidt.
10—Charles Parsels.
11—Gus. Carnese.
12—Abraham Jacobs.
13—John Feddeck.
14—Martin Hammer.
15—James Henry.
16—Thomas M. Barnard.
17—Daniel Harrison.
18—Daniel King.
19—James Baker.
20—Charles F. Adams.
21—Frederick Ressek.
22—Abraham Sofa.
23—Hiram W. Harris.
24—James Cashin.
25—Joseph Robinson.
Pleadings.
1—John C. Henderson.
2—John H. Lilly.
3—Mitchell Weiss, Max Meirowitz.
4—Marcellus S. Barilliti.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Gray and McIntyre for the People.

1—Carlo Di Piazzi.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and McCann for the People.

1—Frank Lux.
2—Arthur Gate.
3—Jacob Silverman.
4—John Reilly.
5—Edward Eagan.
6—David Lewis.
7—Francesco Vicari.
8—John Howarth.
9—Charles Rovatsos.
10—Samuel Feinberg.
11—Henry Simmons.
12—Leo Schweitzer.
13—William Miller.
14—Hugo Brockhagen.
15—Jacob Wittemann.
16—Mabel Sella.
17—Minnie Simmons.
18—Hugh Coyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gordon for the People.

1—Latimer B. Jones.
2—James Carroll.
3—James Murphy.
4—Annie Beach Appleton.
5—Robert Anderson.
6—William H. Harris.
7—James D. Healey.
8—James Hughes.
9—William Harding.
10—Gerson Gootenberg.
11—Rosaria Fertitto, Rosario Fertitto, Rosario Fertitto.
12—Elizabeth Hartell.
13—Jacob Keller.
14—Alfred Dunning.
15—Joseph Breakstone.
16—David Herts.
17—Louis Flor.
18—Rosie Blick.
19—Sam Mencher.
20—Frank Maeder.
21—John Gerkin.
22—Claus H. Wieck.
23—Henry Koch.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J. Phelan vs. Fisher—Edward G. Whitaker. Matter of Buffalo Investment Company—Richard H. Mitchell. Knight vs. Charles—Samuel Beardsley. Roebling's Sons Company vs. Weed—Samuel V. Speyer. Matter of Gildemeester vs. Kroeger—Henry B. Culver.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J. Bowen vs. Sweeny—Charles W. Dayton. Sheldon vs. Sheldon—George R. Warren. Matter of Robb[illegible]—Brownell. Richardson vs. [illegible]—[illegible] Kinney.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J. [illegible] vs. Milholland—George P. Carrington.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J. [illegible] vs. Moses—Welton C. Percy.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, Jr., J. Albert [illegible] Knight vs. William W. Charles—Robert [illegible] Beatty. Benjamin W. Appleton vs. Charles [illegible] Botsford (two cases)—James J. Nealis.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Gaynor? J.—Day calendar.

107—Grau vs. Hoh.
502—Bachrach vs. Mayer.
550—Black vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
546—Fuchs vs. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., [illegible] J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Van Wyck, J.; Part V., Hirschberg, J. Day calendar.

1134—Gleeson vs. South Brooklyn R. R.
3611—McDermott vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2771—Johnson vs. Kurtz.
2317—Schmutte vs. Smith et al.
3740—Biele vs. Tucker Electrical Co.
1898—Bartnik vs. Erie R. R.
4512—Rodriguez vs. Uhlman.
1390—Stack vs. City of Brooklyn.
4457—Johnston vs. B. H. R. R.
5241—Wadsworth vs. Furst.
5566—Frank et al. vs. Tuozzo et al.
3842—Munder vs. Cosgrove.
5041—Cook vs. Adams.
4539—Reynolds vs. N. Y. & Brooklyn Bridge.
4336—Groves vs. McMonegal.
4412—Riegelman vs. Brunning.
5084—Tonkonogy vs. Lowenthal.
1800—Meltzer vs. Schoenbackle.
4900—Woodruff vs. B. H. R. R.
3840—Merritt vs. same.
3184—Fisher vs. [illegible] & Hays Co.
275—Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
3131—Conklin vs. Johnson.
2067—Drusin vs. Nassau R. R.
4581—Dewald vs. Gannmyer.
5309—Leonard vs. Leonard.
3795—Savage vs. Nassau R. R.
3979—Brehern vs. same.
4441—Wright vs. Grannis et al.
1792—Towner vs. B. H. R. R.
2742—Bagully vs. Baronsohn.
2811—Rosenfeld vs. Benjamin.
3454—Johnson vs. Met. St. R. R.
2778—Barr vs. B. H. R. R.
3443—McIntyre vs. same.
5227—Hayden vs. Morning Journal.
5266—Murphy vs. Hand et al.
4044—Sauer vs. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5367.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Room 7, County Court House. Short causes.

922—Reichard vs. Bloomgarden.
906—Wood vs. Weiz. Actions triable by the court.
1079—Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Moore.
1080—Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Moore.
1081—Sussman vs. Liebeskind.

Call calendar at 2 P. M.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKECHNIE, (the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff,) defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKechnie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street,
Borough of Manhattan, New York.

my13-1aw6wF&je24

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 9th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No. 58 [illegible] Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

may6-1aw6wF

[illegible] NEW YORK: 113, [illegible] 271, 944, 1,323 [illegible] Broadway, 287 4th Av., [illegible] Place, 737 [illegible] Columbus Av., [illegible] 125th St., 273 W. 125th St. Ticket Offices Franklin and W. 42d St.

[illegible] BROOKLYN: 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., [illegible] Broadway, 107 Manhattan Av., Eagle Office. [illegible] Saturday, May 28th, excursion tickets at [illegible] rates will be sold at 271 Broadway and [illegible] thereby giving an opportunity of personally [illegible] a Summer home and also enjoying a [illegible] holiday in this delightful region. Tickets [illegible] returning Tuesday, 31st. Commutation rates now only 2 cents per mile.
J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

WARM SPRINGS,
Bath County, Virginia,
are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Somerset Inn
& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st, 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
The KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES
Open for the Season June 20.
H. A. & W. F. BANG.
Address Sturtevant House, New York.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
Altitude, 3,000 feet. 4 hours from New York.
Opens June 25th.
Address W. H. PARKE,
The WALDORF-ASTORIA, New York, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
HOWLAND HOTEL AND SCARBORO.
Will open June 23rd.
GEO. P. A. KELSEY, Prop.
N. Y. Office, HOFFMAN HOUSE.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

THE MAPLEWOOD.
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.
WILL OPEN MAY 28.
Send for folder. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

TAPPAN ZEE HOTEL,
South Nyack-on-Hudson; May 1 to October; first-class accommodation; 55 minutes from N. Y.; rates reasonable for season. S. N. SEVERANCE.

INSTRUCTION.

The Ossining SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 31st year begins Sept. 21st.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
REOPENS OCTOBER 5TH.
Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th Sts., New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID—In small hotel or furnished-room house; best city reference. Address, by mail, 446 West 49th St., care of Mrs. Flock.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent young girl for chamberwork and sewing, or waiting. Present employer, 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—To do chamberwork and to assist with children or sewing; city reference. Agnes Kennedy, 239 East 80th St.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By two respectable young girls; one as excellent cook; the other as waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. Call at 211 East 66th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' city references. H., Box 303, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; does all kinds of cooking, baking, desserts; makes butter; country in Summer; wages, $25, $30; city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK — WAITRESS — LAUNDRESS. — A lady breaking up her household desires situations for her cook, waitress, and laundress; all highest references. 19 West 52d St.

COOK.—By Japanese as first-class cook on yacht or at Summer place; best references. Yoshi, 134 High St., Brooklyn.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By Swedish girl for housework; country preferred; reference; no cards. 312 East 31st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; does shirts, cuffs, collars, or cleaning. Clark, 233 East 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; understands all fine work; references. Lane, 161 East 52d St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; locality immaterial; thoroughly capable and trustworthy; personal references. Call or address Nurse, care Mrs. Chace, 50 N. Prince St., Flushing, L. I.

NURSE or COMPANION.—For invalid lady; physicians' references. Howland, 220 West 35th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and MAID.—Lady going to Europe desires places for her competent waitress and maid. Call, Friday and Saturday morning, between 9 and 12, Southerland, 145 West 58th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable girl as waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good reference. 43 West 55th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; good reference. 211 East 26th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By French Canadian; eight years' experience; speaks good English, and has first-class city references; also good valet. L. P., 369 West 31st St.

Caretakers.

CARETAKERS. — By Protestant couple, (one child,) charge of gentleman's house for Summer; three years' reference from last place. G., 162 East 124 St.

CARETAKER.—Man and wife to care for gentleman's private residence during Summer months; first-class references. Nolan, 2,088 Madison Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; employer can be seen. Hastings, 43 [illegible] St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER or FARMER.—By a practical working gardener and farmer; understands the growing of fruits, flowers, and vegetables under glass and otherwise; understands plant diseases and use of insecticides; 22 years' experience; best of recommendations; married; wife is good butter maker or laundress. W., Box 197 Times [illegible].

GARDENER.—By a German, single, on gentleman's place; good vegetable gardener; understands the care of flowers, lawns, shrubs, and place generally; not horses or cows; wages, $18; best references given. G. M., Box 134 Times [illegible].

GARDENER.—English; married; a thorough, [illegible] practical man; not afraid of work; references first class. W. L., Box 191 Times [illegible].

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY-ONE WISHES A [illegible] of anything; not afraid of hard work. [illegible] Summit St.

[illegible] NO MATTER WHAT, DONE [illegible]

[illegible] familiar with all classes of banking, railroading, and Inter-State [illegible] references. [illegible] Box [illegible] Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

UPHOLSTERER.—[illegible] at residences; $1.50 per [illegible] day. [illegible] Gold St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—High-class English cook in small family; must be thoroughly competent, reliable, economical; year around position; city and country. Liberal wages and kitchenmaid to right woman; no Irish need answer; make initial application by letter, naming last two positions. S. T., Box 301 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway. Appointment later.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A first-class waitress; must be recommended. Apply at 25 West 77th St. on Friday before 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101, Times Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—NEW YORK County.—In the matter of the general assignment of THEODORE P. JENKINS to THOMAS C. ENNEVER, for the benefit of creditors.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County, entered in the above-entitled proceeding on the second day of May, 1898, the undersigned will sell at public auction, by Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., Auctioneers, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 8th, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., the following book accounts and choses in action, viz.: Oliver D. Coombs, $11.05; Woodruff, Conklin & Bayer, $1.57; Finn, Cole & Co., $70.21; William Muller, $4.90; Leonard F. Coles, $8.50; Mr. Phillips, $2.01; Samuel A. Friedline, $218.77; O. H. Doolittle, $48.30; Miller Brothers, $40; Chris. Swan, $1.14; J. W. Hope, $18.86; E. L. Arnold, $58.60; Biershenk & Co., $27.99; Charles G. Swartz, $4.00; W. F. Cox, $570.40; J. W. Mitchell, $46.47; Henry Pohl, $4.55; A. Happ, $88.60; Henry Wachenbach, $17.00; Voorhees & Company, $6.00; S. A. Heckman, $2.60; Henry R. Post, $12.72; James Fay, $8.50; F. Boehme, $5.50; Blake & Williams, $2.50; C. A. Rogers, $38.62; H. E. Haugaard, $89.72; S. E. Bronson, $1,711.86; R. F. Hickman, $56.00; E. B. & W. H. Dealing, $16.61; Brown & Stryker, $10.00; John J. Philbrick, $638.00; D. Burgess, $51.20; Julia A. Vailbrinke, $94.20; August Happ, $87.54; Charles Shepard, $250.20; W. S. Underhill, $12.56; H. Rabbe & Son, $4.60; Eugene F. Krane, $15.00; W. F. Ellison, $4.78; D. L. B. Looker, $28.29; J. W. Lane, $19.68; Jesse Anderson, $11.51; George Breithauer, $69.02; John D. Demorest, $258.99; A. T. Lum, $5.00; A. A. Yeandle, $461.82; John P. Shelly, $91.75; Van Houtan & White, $99.17; Arthur Taylor, $92.07; O'Brien & Fox, $2,434.83; A. T. Serrell & Son, $18.00; William Hupschen, $25.00; Wesley Ketcham & Co., $138.47; P. J. Sullivan, $26.00; Terry Ketcham, $242.06; A. J. Bogert, $85.15; Edward Strocheim, $5.06; Mrs. E. T. Yerbury, $405.55; F. P. Martin, $5.46; M. R. Doremus, $49.91; John Burns, $322.62; A. Kurschaff, $255.26; William Sinclair, $26.64; J. H. Brewer, $6.50; Chas. O. Swan, $26.28; Wesley Ketcham, $273.79; Henry T. Lang, $8.49; Jas. Carroll, $14.11; James Miller, $31.87; Henry D. Whipple, $44.74; P. W. Conrad, $5.17; Arlington Coal and Lumber Co., $44.19; George Held, $11.37; E. B. Butler, $22.18; George Wilkes, $304.75; P. B. Hanlon, $3,357.70; Charles Schmitthewer, $7.50; John Chandler, $17.58; Henry Taylor, $8.69; E. N. Henderson, $2.58; D. C. McCarthy, $76.54; C. H. Soper, $66.65; M. E. McHugh, $155.86; Bernard Johnson, $333.97; Charles J. Rudd, $6.88; Allen Brothers & Co., $357.15; P. J. Connor, $20.11; William Wingerath, $8.68; W. S. Banta, $19.79; A. W. Fox, $28.76; M. Brice, $24.00; W. Bowers, $7.50; M. Cooney, $20.50; John B. Smith, $138.45; L. Onofrio, $28.06; J. Henderson, Jr., $219.96; W. H. Shelly & Co., $260.46; O. G. Smith, $262.11; C. McKenzie, $318.19; W. A. Evans, $206.15; F. Abrams, $95.15; Frank S. Watson, $367.85; J. Emerich, $2,249.83; J. W. Winmill, $165.24; W. H. Rose & Son, $168.45; A. A. Stryker, $282.67; W. Heath, $555.00; Ralph McGaraber Mill & Construction Co., $281.51; Dr. Duncan, $22.00.—Dated New York, May 12th, 1898.
THOMAS C. ENNEVER, Assignee.
FRANKLIN P. TRAUTMANN, Attorney for Assignee, 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MELVIN E. BOAS, Plaintiff, against MILLER BROTHERS & CO., Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in this action, receiver of Miller Brothers & Co., and of all the property and effects of said corporation, and that I have duly qualified as such receiver; and I do require:

1.—All persons indebted to said corporation to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, respectively, and to pay the same to me, at the office of my attorneys, Messrs. Stiefel & Lauer, No. 87 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, by the 17th day of June, 1898.

2.—All persons having in their possession any property or effects of such corporation to deliver the same to me at the said place by the said date.

3.—All creditors of said corporation to deliver their respective accounts and demands, duly verified, to me, at the said place by the said date.

4.—All persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of said corporation to present the same in writing and in detail, to me, at the said place by the said date.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898.
ALEXANDER E. SMITH, Receiver.
STIEFEL & LAUER, Attorneys for Receiver, 87 Nassau St., New York City.
may6-1aw8wF

CURNEN & STEINER.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the County of New York, and bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of CURNEN & STEINER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under said name of Curnen & Steiner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Number 519 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898. COURTLANDT P. DIXON, Assignee.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
may6-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Walter Lloyd Smith, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated April 23d, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against WILLIAM H. ROBERTS, lately doing business at No. 99 Warren Street, in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Harris & Corwin, 150 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before the 10th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, April 27th, 1898.
CALEB E. TURNER, Assignee.
HARRIS & CORWIN, Attorneys for Assignee, 150 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap29-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, made on the 1st day of March, 1898, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELLEN F. HARTLEY, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, that they are requested to present the claim, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said ELLEN F. HARTLEY, for the benefit of her creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 55 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 14th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 30, 1898.
JOHN M. PERRY, Assignee.
ROBERT J. FOX, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New York. a1-1aw6wF&May13

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the first day of April, 1898, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson, lately doing business in the City of New York and County of New York under the firm name of James Richardson's Sons, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Horace T. Richardson and Herbert J. Richardson for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of June, 1898.
SAMUEL F. SWINBURNE, Assignee.
ap8-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 254 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 15 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. FARQUHAR J. MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

ALL THE NEWS THAT'S FIT TO PRINT
IN MANY THOUSANDS OF THE BEST HOMES IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN THE NEW YORK TIMES IS THE ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER [illegible]
THE NEW YORK TIMES

[illegible] In testimony whereof, [illegible] seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. [illegible]
[L. S.] Judge [illegible] day of May, 1898.
WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
J. ARTHUR [illegible], Att'y for [illegible], [illegible] Pine Street, New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HENRY P. BEAMAN, [illegible], against ROSA ALDAMA DE DEL MONTE and others, defendants.

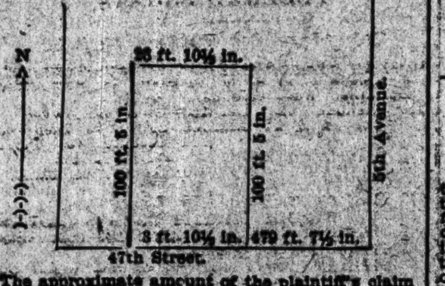
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, the 13th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, by Richard V. Harnett, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain indenture of lease bearing date the [illegible] day of February, [illegible], made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and the premises hereinafter described, for a term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, [illegible], together with certain privileges of renewal, at a yearly rental of one thousand and seventy-five dollars, ($1,075,) and which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the [illegible] day of February, [illegible], in Liber [illegible] of Conveyances, at Page [illegible]; and also all that other certain indenture of lease made in renewal and lieu of said lease first hereinbefore mentioned, which said lease bears date the 24th day of October, [illegible], and was made by the Trustees of Columbia College, in the City of New York, to Rosa Aldama de del Monte, and all the premises hereinafter described, for the full term of twenty-one years from the 1st day of November, [illegible], wherein the yearly rental was reserved of nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) together with certain privileges, which said lease was duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,171 of Conveyances, Page 290, on the 21st day of November, [illegible], at 3:55 o'clock P. M.; and also the leasehold premises thereby demised and described as follows, to wit:

"All that certain lot of land situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and now known by the street number thirty-one (31) in West Forty-seventh Street, and so designated on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College of their lands in the said ward. The said lot being bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point in the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street distant four hundred and seventy-nine feet seven and a half inches westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of said street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; thence running northwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches; thence westwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches; thence southwardly parallel with the Fifth Avenue one hundred feet and five inches to Forty-seventh Street, and thence eastwardly along the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street twenty-three feet ten and one-half inches to the place of beginning. Being the same premises designated as Lot 0, being part of Lot Number 72 (seventy-two) and part of Lot Number 73 (seventy-three) as laid down on a map in the possession of the said Trustees of Columbia College."

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, and term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever in law as well as in equity of the said Rosa Aldama de del Monte in and to the said demised premises and every part thereof, with the appurtenances. And also the said indentures of lease and the renewals therein provided for and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, subject nevertheless to the rents, covenants, and conditions in said indenture of lease mentioned.—Dated New York, April 20th, 1898.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
NOBLE & CAMP, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 2 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property above described, known as No. 31 West 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's claim in the above-entitled action is sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-two and 50-100 dollars, ($16,142.50,) together with interest from the 8th day of April, 1898; together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of three hundred eighty-seven and 11-100 dollars, ($387.11,) with interest from March 20th, 1898, and the expenses of this sale; and the approximate amount of rental due the Trustees of Columbia College, which is nine hundred and fifty-five dollars, ($955,) with interest on four hundred and seventy-seven and 50-100 dollars ($477.50) thereof at 6% from the 1st day of November, 1897, and also taxes amounting to six hundred and thirty dollars, ($630,) with interest to be added.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES, Referee.
ap21-2aw3wTh&S&May13

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

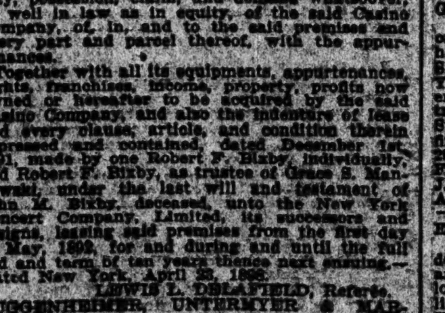
All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet nine inches; thence northwestwardly parallel with Thirty-ninth Street fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet two inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

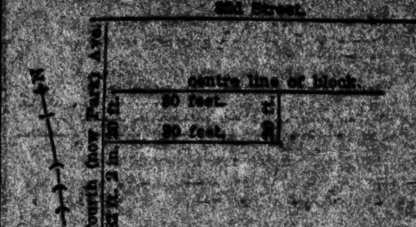
And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indenture of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of [illegible] Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1882, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years [illegible] next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 8, 1898.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $141,510.70, with interest thereon from the 6th day of June, 1898, together with costs and extra allowance, and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,[illegible], with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] judgment [illegible] will sell at public auction [illegible] No. 111 [illegible] Borough of Manhattan [illegible] Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Fourth Avenue [illegible] along the easterly line of Fourth Avenue [illegible] to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, April 28, 1898.
DANIEL F. INGRAHAM, Referee.
HENRY [illegible] MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.

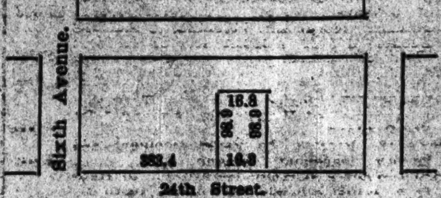


The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold, is eleven thousand six hundred and eighty-one and 85-100 dollars ($11,681.85) (exclusive of costs) with interest from April 19, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is $452.90, with interest to be added.
DANIEL F. INGRAHAM, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—LUCIE A. BLISS, plaintiff, against KATIE DICK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 28th day of April, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-fourth Street, distant three hundred and eighty-three feet four inches eastwardly from the eastwardly line of Sixth Avenue, and running thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to a point equi-distant between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets; thence eastwardly, parallel with Twenty-fourth Street, sixteen feet eight inches; thence southwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly line of Twenty-fourth Street, and thence westwardly along said side of Twenty-fourth Street sixteen feet eight inches to the place of beginning; together with the easement of a party wall erected on the westerly side of said lot, half the width thereof, being placed on the lot next adjoining on the west, being the same premises conveyed to Margaret Vance by Lucie A. Bliss.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
DUER, STRONG & JARVIS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 50 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $23,033.89, with interest thereon from the 25th day of April, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $272.21, with interest from April 28th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $1,374.70 and interest.—Dated New York, May 3d, 1898.
JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, Referee.
My6-3aw3wF&Tu

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of February, 1898. TARRANT PUTNAM, GEORGE A. BARKER, Executors. RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City. f11-1aw6mF

BLACK, GEORGE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE A. BLACK, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of December, 1897. LOUISA A. BLACK, Executrix. BLACK & KNEELAND, Attorneys for Executrix, 44 Pine Street. d10-1aw6mF

COUDERT, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES COUDERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of January, 1898. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, Executor. ja21-1aw6mF

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 220 Broadway, being the office of John A. & A. S. Mapes, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors. ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara, [illegible] Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. I. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William [illegible] Isham and Franklin E. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding. [illegible]

[L. S.] [illegible]

[illegible] COUDERT, Attorney [illegible] York, New York City. [illegible]

HILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order [illegible] [illegible] FORD, Attorney [illegible]

MYERS, [illegible] ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate [illegible] notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] MYERS, late of the City of New York [illegible] BENN, DWIGHT & [illegible], Attorneys for Administ[illegible], 237 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. [illegible]

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 58 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHEEHAN, 58 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT PICKHA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York, by the grace of God free and independent, to CLARA BONNEFOUX DE BEAU and to all persons interested in the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of June, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William C. Wotton, as executor and testamentary Trustee of the estate of Phebe E. Bonnefoux, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York, to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
GEORGE A. McDERMOTT, Attorney for Executor and Trustee, 621 Broadway, New York. ap22-1aw6wF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Majestic, May 18,	Noon	Majestic, June 15,	Noon
Germanic, May 25,	Noon	Germanic, June 22,	Noon
Teutonic, June 1,	Noon	Teutonic, June 29,	Noon
Britannic, June 8,	Noon	Britannic, July 6,	Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York, Tuesday, May 17, at 3 P. M., June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 48, N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate, $60 and upward.
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.
ALL TWIN SCREW STEAMERS.

MANITOBA	May 14
MINNEWASKA	May 21
MOHAWK	May 28
MOBILE	June 4
MASSACHUSETTS	June 11

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, FITTED WITH BILGE KEELS, WHICH PREVENT ROLLING. STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST.
APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

ANCHOR LINE.
GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot West 24th St.

Furnessia, May 14, Noon	Anchoria, May 28, Noon
Ethiopia, May 21, Noon	Furnessia, June 18, Noon

City of Rome, June 4 and July 2.
Cabin, City of Rome, $60. Other Strs., $50.
Second Cabin:
Rome, $42.50. Furnessia, $37.50. Other Strs., $35.
Steerage Passage:
Rome, $25.50. Furnessia, $24.50. Other Strs., $23.50.
For new illustrated Book of Tours, etc., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, agts., 7 Bowling Green.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S.
ROTTERDAM.
FIRST CABIN $80 AND UPWARD.
Sailing Sat., May 14, 10 A. M.
S. S. Obdam, Saturday, May 21, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, May 14, 10 AM	Umbria, May 28, 10 AM
Campania, May 21, 2 PM	Lucania, June 4, 1 PM
Aurania, May 24, 9 AM	Servia, June 7, 9 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong;
Steamers leave San Francisco.

DORIC, via Honolulu	May 25, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	June 3, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu	June 15, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu	June 23, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	July 7, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA:**

EMPRESS OF INDIA	May 30, Aug. 1, Oct. 10
EMPRESS OF JAPAN	June 20, Aug. 22, Nov. 7
EMPRESS OF CHINA	July 11, Sept. 12, Dec. 5

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI** AND **AUSTRALIA:**
AORANGI, June 8. MIOWERA, June 28.
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For freight and passenger rates apply 353 Broadway and 69 Wall St.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only steamer line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida. Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Seminole, Fri., May 13	Algonquin, Fri., May 20
Delaware, Tues., May 17	Seminole, Tues., May 24

From Pier 29 East River, foot Roosevelt St., 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
[illegible] Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. [illegible] Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. [illegible] General Agent, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
[illegible] SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN. [illegible] May 18, 2 P. M. [illegible] May 25, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
[illegible] May 14, 10 A. M. | Kaiser W. II. June 4, 2 PM
[illegible] May 21, [illegible] | [illegible] June 11, 10 AM
Werra [illegible] May 28, 10 AM | [illegible] June 18, 2 PM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.
A. Victoria, May 19, 9 AM | A. Victoria, June 16, 9 AM
[illegible] June 2, [illegible]
Berlin Service [illegible] Hamburg Direct.
Pennsylvania, May 14, Noon | Pretoria, May 28, 10 A. M.
Palatia, May 21, 4 P. M. | Patria, June 4, 4 P. M.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND RED STAR LINES.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—SOUTHAMPTON.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
The steamers performing these services are either British or Belgian.
Every Wednesday and alternate Saturday at noon.

Friesland ....May 18	Kensington ....June 8
Southwark ....May 25	*Berlin ....June 11
*Chester ....May 28	Noordland ....June 15
Westernland ....June 1	Friesland ....June 22

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15, North River. Office, 6 Bowl'g Green.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line. 14.
Boadicea ....May 18 | Winifreda ....May 28
Alexandra ....May 21 | Victoria ....June 11
New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 22 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
UNINTERRUPTED SERVICE.
Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York.
Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at [illegible], and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train. Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach, and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey
Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE,
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:35, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:35 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:30, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30, Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:05, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.
Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:00 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:12 A. M., Jamestown 8:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 537 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Company will [illegible] and check baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9¾ HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.
All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday—Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:42, Toronto, 8:35 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 28-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and Parlor cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily. For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:05 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M.; Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

EDGAR VAN ETTEN, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (Café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 13th St., 61 West 125th St., 236 Columbus Av., New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.
Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sundays.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service, Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair Car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate stations, at 8:15, 10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:30, 5:20, and *8:20, 8:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.
Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (*4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *6:00 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, *7:55 A. M., (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *1:00 P. M., (Diner,) *4:30, (Diner,) *6:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) *4:30 P. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., [illegible] making close connection with all trains [illegible] East and West. Freight received until [illegible] departure.

NEW HAVEN—[illegible] Fast [illegible] days [illegible] in time [illegible]

RAPID TRANSIT MEETING

The Manhattan Railway Company Requested to Make a Specific Statement.

REPLY PROMISED NEXT WEEK

The Board, After Discussing the Recent Correspondence, Refers the Subject to the Committee on Contract.

The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at its rooms in the Home Life Insurance Building, to consider the recent letter of George J. Gould, President of the Manhattan Railway Company, to Alexander E. Orr, President of the board, objecting to the terms of the seven additional franchises offered by the Rapid Transit Commission to the Manhattan Company. It was understood that the outcome of the meeting would be a request to Mr. Gould to put his objections in more specific form, but it developed that President Orr had made such a request already in a letter written on Tuesday, and that Mr. Gould had replied yesterday to the effect that the subject would be considered by the Extension Committee of the Manhattan Company and the desired information furnished before the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission next Thursday.

Those present at yesterday's meeting were President Orr, Controller Bird S. Coler, and Commissioners John Claflin, George L. Rives, Woodbury Langdon, and Charles Stewart Smith, together with Edward M. Shepard, counsel to the board, and Secretary Lewis L. Delafield. Commissioner John H. Starin is still abroad, and Mayor Van Wyck remained faithful to his record of non-attendance. After two hours' discussion of Mr. Gould's letter and the subsequent correspondence, the entire subject was referred to the Committee on Contract, which is composed of President Orr and Commissioners Rives, Starin, and Smith.

Mr. Orr's Letter.

The letter written by President Orr to Mr. Gould requesting a more specific reply to the offers of the board is as follows:

New York, May 10, 1898.

George J. Gould, Esq., President Manhattan Railway Company.

Dear Sir: On April 11 I addressed to you a letter in which I inclosed copies of the seven franchises which the Rapid Transit Board had concluded to grant to the Manhattan Railway Company, pointing out that of these franchises the first six (numbered from 1 to 6, inclusive,) conformed substantially to six of the routes and extensions for which application had been made by your company, and that the seventh, (numbered 7,) which granted the right to construct the Amsterdam Avenue tunnel, was suggested by the board as a substitute for the right to build an elevated railroad upon the Boulevard, which had been requested by you.

I also stated that if your company was unwilling to accept these franchises as an entirety, but desired that one or more of them should be granted, the board would willingly consider the matter, upon the receipt from you of a letter pointing out which of the several franchises were desired by your company.

I am now in receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., in which you inform the Rapid Transit Board that your company will not under any circumstances accept the seventh (or Amsterdam Avenue) franchise above referred to, and in which, if I understand your meaning, you express a willingness to accept the first six franchises with certain modifications, the nature of which is not specified, if this board will greatly reduce the compensation to be made to the city and provided this board will grant to your company the right to construct an underground railroad beneath the Boulevard. The inference which I drew from your letter is that your company will not accept any one or more of the first six franchises, even upon a reduced basis of compensation, unless the Boulevard franchise above referred to be also granted. But as your letter is by no means clear upon this point, and as it is important that there should be no misunderstanding between us upon so important a matter, I beg that before Thursday of this week you will send me categorical answers in writing to the following questions:

First—If the compensation to be paid therefor to the city be satisfactorily arranged between us, will your company accept one or more of the first six franchises without the grant of the franchise to construct a railroad under the Boulevard, and, if so, which of said franchises will you accept?

Second—If you express a willingness to accept one or more of the first six franchises, what are the modifications in the terms of such franchises which, as you state in your letter, you deem to be necessary?

I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, A. E. ORR.

Mr. Gould's Reply.

Mr. Gould yesterday sent a reply to Mr. Orr, in which he said that the inquiries were practically answered in his letter of May 6. He said, however, that he would reply as requested before the board's regular meeting of next Thursday.

The Extension Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company meets regularly at noon on Tuesday, after the weekly meeting of the Board of Directors. At the meeting next week a reply will be drafted to the two questions asked by Mr. Orr, and it is expected that at next Thursday's meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners it will be in possession of full information upon which to proceed. A reply will then be made to all the objections raised by the Manhattan Company to the terms of the franchises.

It is understood that the character of that reply was talked over at yesterday's meeting, and that from the tone of the discussion, Mr. Gould's criticisms upon the policy and methods of the board are likely to be answered in language fully as vigorous as that which he employed in giving expression to them. On the board's part, there is no thought or suggestion of surrendering the Boulevard to the company.

UNION COUNTY LEAGUE.

Organization of New Jersey Property Owners Against a Proposed Trolley Line.

For the purpose of pushing, with systematic vigor, their fight against the "Squire Union County Trolley Law" a large number of property owners of Union County, New Jersey, have formed a permanent organization under the title of "The Union County League." The officers are as follows: President—William Drysdale; Vice President—Wright Babcock; Recording Secretary—John H. Thompson; Corresponding Secretary—Charles R. Williams; Treasurer—Louis A. Mathey; Directors—Lucius Bradley, Spencer C. Blake, and Wright Babcock; Committee—Moses T. Crane, A. B. Bigelow, John H. Cromwell, Emmor K. Adams, H. E. Atwater, Edward Beadle, Charles H. Bookhout, Samuel T. Marshall, and F. W. Swackhamer.

This organization has issued a circular letter addressed to the owners of real estate in Cranford Township. Attention is called to the fact that the so-called "Squire Union County Trolley Law" gives absolute power to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of any county in the State of New Jersey without the consent of owners of abutting property or the permission of any township board to "widen, straighten, change the grade or location of, or otherwise improve any public highway under its control or part thereof," and also with the consent of the township boards "to authorize the construction and operation of a street railroad thereon." This act, it is explained, was framed with special reference to Union County and North Avenue, and the Chosen Freeholders of Union County are the only ones in the State who have taken action under it.

The circular further says: "We estimate the total cost of this proposed desecration of homes and destruction of property at least $300,000, which, deducting the sum to be paid for the trolley franchise, must all be paid by the county by taxation and assessment, and this not on account of any public need or demand for such boulevard or trolley road, but wholly to gratify the [illegible] of a grasping private company." The coöperation of other property owners in Cranford Township is desired for the protection of mutual interests.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] by special charter from the New Hampshire Legislature, so as to do an insurance and loan business on the mutual plan, issued certificates in 1886, known as "full-paid trustee stock," the securities purchased with which were placed in the custody of the Continental Trust Company of New York. The only certificates of this issue now outstanding are in the names of Roscoe Ashley and Perry Smith. The association having become insolvent, Edward M. [illegible], as its receiver, brought suit in equity in the Supreme Court in this city against the Continental Trust Company and others to compel the surrender to him of the mortgages held by the trust company as security for the benefit of Ashley and Smith. Justice Kellogg, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave judgment dismissing the complaint. The Court says it may easily be assumed that the association was insolvent when it issued the certificates and the money of the defendants Ashley and Smith was paid to it. "The receiver, without restoring or offering to restore to these defendants the money obtained from them through this device," Justice Kellogg says, "now asks a court of equity to take from these defendants the mortgages which represent their money. When did a court of equity knowingly give active assistance to a suitor confessedly pursuing innocent parties for the purpose of robbery? The court has sometimes refused to aid an innocent plaintiff in the enforcement of tainted contracts, or contracts void from public policy, but it has uniformly refused to assist the wrongdoer, as in the Utica insurance cases. * * * The plaintiff is not now in a position to maintain this action, and will not be until he shall have restored, or offered to restore, the money obtained from the defendants Ashley and Smith. And why should not the association be required to pay back to these defendants their money? The defendants purchased an interest in these mortgages, and now hold them through their trustee, the Continental Trust Company. That was the legal effect of their contract. For this they paid their money. The plaintiff says the association had no power to sell them. Then make restitution; place these defendants where they stood before this insolvent company seduced them through this unlawful device—if it is unlawful. This is only common honesty, and I see no reason why plaintiff should be held exempt from its exercise."

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THE GRANTEES WERE NOT NECESSARY PARTIES.—An action in the nature of a creditor's bill was brought by Peter G. Arnot against Isaac C. Birch and others, to set aside a conveyance by John A. Knox of certain real estate in this city, claimed to have been made to defraud creditors. It is alleged that Knox conveyed seven pieces of property to various defendants in the action, for a nominal consideration, the one to Birch (Parcel 5) having been subsequently conveyed by the latter to Mrs. Purdy, Knox's daughter. Parcel 6 is alleged to have been conveyed to J. Homer Hildreth, who conveyed it to Frederick A. Strang. The plaintiff says that Hattie Knox procured a $5,000 loan from Anna M. Rogers, secured by mortgage on Parcel 1, and that Julia A. Purdy procured a $1,000 loan from William H. Payne on a mortgage on Parcel 4. A demurrer to the complaint was sought to be sustained by defendant Birch, upon the ground that these individuals were necessary parties. The relief demanded is that the conveyances by Knox be declared fraudulent, as against creditors; that Hattie Knox and J. Homer Hildreth be required to account for proceeds of sale of the tracts conveyed to each, and for the rents and profits; and that a receiver be appointed to sell so much as is necessary to pay plaintiff's judgment against Knox. The First Appellate Division has affirmed judgment overruling demurrer to the complaint. Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, says: "The controversy is not as to the validity of these mortgages and conveyances to the persons named by the appellant as necessary parties; but the complaint recognizes the validity of these conveyances and mortgages, and only seeks to compel the defendant, who executed such conveyances and mortgages and received the proceeds, to account to plaintiff for such proceeds, as property of the judgment debtor. The complete determination of this controversy, viz., who is entitled to the proceeds of the property mortgaged and sold by Knox's grantees, can be made without the presence of the persons to whom such conveyances and mortgages were made, as the complaint does not seek to have these mortgages and conveyances set aside. A complete determination of this controversy, therefore, does not require the presence of such grantees or mortgagees as parties defendant."

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INJURED ON A TROLLEY CAR.—A recovery by George Schaefer in his suit against the Union Railway Company of New York, for injuries received by him while a passenger on one of the company's cars, has been upheld by the First Appellate Division. No evidence was given on the part of the company except the testimony of its claim agent, that the conductor and motorman were required to make reports of anything and everything which occurred during their trips, but that in this particular case they neglected their duty and he never heard anything about it. The plaintiff's proof was that just before he received the injury he boarded a car which was very much crowded. He succeeded in getting a position on the platform, but was finally forced to stand upon the step. While he was in that place the conductor took his fare. The car, as it proceeded, came to the top of a considerable incline, down which it proceeded at a high rate of speed, and upon reaching the bottom it struck a short curve. As it rounded the curve, of which he had no knowledge, it lurched violently, throwing him off the step upon the ground. Justice Rumsey, giving the opinion, said: "Whether it was contributory negligence for the plaintiff to assume the position that he did upon the car, under the circumstances, was clearly a question for the jury. (67 N. Y., 596; 118 N. Y., 556.) That the defendant, receiving the plaintiff as a passenger and permitting him to stand upon the step, owed a duty to take reasonable care that he was not exposed to unnecessary danger, cannot be denied. (149 N. Y., 338.) That the car was permitted to go down the incline at a very high rate of speed; that it was crowded with passengers inside and out; that while going at that rate of speed it struck this curve; that the passengers had no warning of the approach of the curve, and that the car lurched so that several passengers besides the plaintiff were thrown out, was established by the evidence, and might have been found by the jury. Upon these facts the jury might well have predicated negligence on the part of the defendant."

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DAMAGES FROM FLOOD OF WATER.—Henry Miller, who was the tenant of the first floor and basement of 122 Nassau Street, recovered judgment in his suit against Alphonse V. Benoit, who was tenant of the third and fourth floors, for damages by reason of a flow of water from a tank on his premises, which took place about midnight on June 27, 1895. A police officer, hearing a noise in the building, entered the premises and found water flowing from the tank on the fourth floor. The faucet was turned on, and water was running full head. It appeared that the tank was supplied by a force pump in the basement, and the water could there be shut off from the upper part of the building by turning the faucet. The defendant's claim was that plaintiff promised to turn off the water in the basement every night, and that if this had been done, the flow from the tank would not have occurred. The judgment for plaintiff has been affirmed by the First Appellate Division, the Court holding, by Justice Barrett, that there were two answers to defendant's contention, first, plaintiff denied the promise, and the jury, to whom the question of fact was submitted, found against the defendant; second, plaintiff was under no duty to turn the water off. "His duty was performed when, under the provisions of his lease, he permitted the defendant and the other tenants to pass through his premises at proper times, and to use the force pump for their own benefit. There was in fact no overflow from the tank. The water ran out of a [illegible] because defendant neglected to turn the faucet off. When this [illegible] was turned off by the officer, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

We advertise suits at $15 to $28, overcoats at $15 to $30 and it's not fair to you nor to us. If your chest measures under 35 inches you can find here good suits at $12, good overcoats at $10; and our young men's clothes have that daring quality of fashion that older men will rarely venture on.

Everything men and young men wear.

Boys

It's our wish to be known as the house to which one comes for the very best in boys' clothing—not the cheapest.

Everything boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CONTRACTORS TO BE PAID.

Controller Coler Thinks Now that Old New York Did Not Exceed Its Debt Limit.

Controller Coler announced yesterday his readiness to begin making payments on the contracts that were held up by the uncertainty of the city's financial condition, and that he believed that a revision of his statement under the latest ruling of the Corporation Counsel would enable him to show that the old city of New York had not exceeded its Constitutional debt limit.

The decision of the Corporation Counsel that liabilities chargeable to the fund for street openings and improvements, &c., should not be regarded as indebtedness of the city within the Constitutional prohibition reduced at once the excess charged by Mr. Coler from $24,224,846.79 to $4,481,616.69. That excess was further reduced yesterday by an item of $1,000,000 for parks, and nearly $3,000,000 charged as liabilities on contracts that have not yet been certified.

It was openly said about the headquarters of the contractors who have lost valuable time and money by the administration's juggling of the figures that the entire scare about the debt limit was a "put-up job" to stave off any legislation at Albany in aid of rapid transit plans. Now that the Legislature has adjourned and the contractors threatened to take the matter into the courts, the administration has backed down.

With the city declared solvent, all or nearly all the contracts entered into by Mayor Strong must be carried out, and the improvements projected will be completed. It is expected that the courts will be asked to rule on one or more of the contracts made.

President Guggenheimer of the Council yesterday said he would do all in his power to have the contract made for the erection of the new Hall of Records broken and a different style of building put up. "In the first place," he said, "the price for the building is far too high. For some reason or other, the last administration gave the contract to the highest bidder, and as a consequence, the city is to pay nearly $2,000,000 for a building that can be duplicated for less than half that amount.

"In the second place, the city should erect a building that would provide offices for all the departments that are now occupying leased premises. Such a building could be put up for less than $2,000,000, and the city would save that amount in rents in ten years."

Mr. Guggenheimer said he had been interested in building for twenty years, and that his opinion of the projected Hall of Records was indorsed by several experts to whom he had submitted the plans.

The contract to build the new Hall of Records was given to John Pierce, on Dec. 8 last, for $1,997,900. There were seven bids submitted lower than this, but the Board of Estimate desired that Hollowell Maine granite be used, and none of the other specifications included that material. John R. Thomas drew the plans for the building. A bond issue of $2,200,000 was authorized for its construction.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT VOTE.

A Writ of Mandamus Requiring the Board of County Canvassers to Reconvene.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court yesterday issued a writ of mandamus requiring the Board of County Canvassers of 1897 to reconvene to-day and obey the order of the Appellate Division to recanvass the vote for Alderman and Assemblyman in the Nineteenth District, or to appear in the Supreme Court Monday and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

At the first canvass the board declared John S. Geagan, Tammany, and Solomon C. Weill, Tammany, elected Alderman and Assemblyman, respectively, over Howard P. Okie and Percy M. Stewart, the Citizens' Union Candidates. The Appellate Division on appeal ordered the board to reconvene Monday and make a recount. The board met Wednesday and adjourned until Monday, awaiting a decision of the Corporation Counsel as to the legality of the ruling of the Appellate Court.

In his brief to the Supreme Court for the writ of mandamus, Mr. Okie contended that the Board of Canvassers had acted on advice that the writ of the Appellate Court was invalid, in that the board has no power to recanvass any statements or returns after four months had elapsed from the date of its previous determination. Mr. Okie explained to the board that the Election Code expressly confers upon the courts the power to grant such a writ, provided that the action or special proceeding be begun within four months from the date of the determination sought to be reviewed. The board disregarded his protest and adjourned. The brief continued "that under the provisions of Chapter 681, of the Laws of 1897, Mr. Okie will, in order to secure the office to which the courts have declared him entitled, have to obtain a certificate signed by a majority of the Board of Police Commissioners in office the first Monday of December, 1897, and that it is well known to the Board of Canvassers that Avery D. Andrews and George Moore Smith, two of such Police Commissioners, are engaged 'in active service in the United States Army, one stationed at Hempstead, and will, in all probability, be ordered to Cuba within forty-eight hours.'"

Section 5 of the brief says: "After the Appellate Division of this court had declared that John S. Geagan was not elected to the office for which your petitioner was a candidate, the said Board of County Canvassers endeavored to and did effectuate the frauds and irregularities which resulted in said Geagan receiving a certificate of election to said office, by staying the judgment of said Appellate Division by an appeal to the Court of Appeals. That as a consequence of the unlawful action of said board in failing to proceed according to law in the canvass of the votes for said office, judgment for costs against city officials, aggregating $902.10, have been entered by the petitioner in the above entitled matter and said Geagan has for five months received the emoluments of said office from the city, to which he has no legal right, and your petitioner has been deprived thereof."

Bible Society Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Bible Society was held yesterday afternoon in the Bible House. Enoch L. Fancher presided. The annual report showed that there were printed and purchased [illegible] Bibles during the past year and that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

In Choosing Your Boy's Clothes,

—The larger the assortment, the greater the probability of getting precisely what is wanted.

Carrying as we do, what is by far the largest variety, your chance of being suited here amounts almost to a certainty.

Add the attractive style, fit and finish given by Boys' Tailors—with no increase in cost.

And you have the most satisfactory, the most economical clothing you can buy.

Sailor Suits, $2.25 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $9.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $18.

60-62 West 23d St.

Stern Bros

direct attention to their

Exceptional facilities

For Storing

Furs and

Fur-lined Garments,

Fur Rugs, etc.

and insuring the same against damage by Moths and Fire at moderate charges

Remodeling and Repairing

done during the Spring and Summer at very low prices

West 23d St.

VALUE OF SWISS IMPORTS

The Importers' Side in the Controversy Over the Alleged Undervaluations.

APPRAISAL OF ST. GALL GOODS

Statement by W. Wickham Smith, Counsel for New York Importers—Fine Points Involved—Attitude of the Local Appraiser.

Importers who are concerned in the controversy over the dutiable valuations of embroideries imported from Switzerland and Saxony feel that the public may have obtained a false impression of their position from recent publications relating to the action of the Treasury Department and the local Appraiser at this port. These importers naturally resent any intimations that they have been engaged in systematic attempts to defraud the United States revenue.

W. Wickham Smith of 46 Exchange Place, this city, is counsel for several of the importers, and he is likewise an acknowledged authority on customs law. He has prepared for publication in this newspaper the following statement for the purpose of showing to some extent the importers' side of this question:

The difficulty of appraising merchandise of a certain class, but of varying quality, on anything approaching specific methods, has always been found well nigh insurmountable. In a number of instances, however, an approximation has been reached, where goods of simple construction and easily ascertainable component elements can be traced to their real cost by specific methods of computation.

Among goods which have been found especially well fitted for the adoption of such a system are cotton embroideries, made chiefly at St. Gall, Switzerland. Up to 1878 they were appraised like other fabrics, on mere valuation. The many complaints by importers of under valuations by unscrupulous competitors induced the Secretary of the Treasury to convene a Board of Inquiry. The board was composed of the General Appraisers of Boston, Philadelphia, and New York—the Appraisers of Philadelphia and New York and their assistants in charge of the examination of these goods.

The Stitch Basis.

This board proposed the adoption of a system of arriving at values on the stitch basis—a system which has in general worked satisfactorily, and is the one still in practice. The mode of computation then accepted was on the basis of easily ascertainable data: The cost of material in the gray—the cost of the yarn, the cost of stitching, bleaching, and finishing. To this was to be added a charge of 10 per cent. on the goods in the gray to represent the manufacturers' profit.

In 1885 an attempt was made to overthrow the method of appraising on the stitch basis, which had the approval of the appraising officers, as well as of the leading importing houses, and to return to the method of appraising by sight. Months of anxious contention followed, during which time, the busy season of the year, $1,000,000 worth of goods were held up by the Government. The loss to the importers was heavy. It consisted in the loss of sales of goods in the season for which they had been imported. The gain to the Government was nil. Even the small amount of extra duties, (in the neighborhood of $20,000,) was declared by the Treasury to have been exacted without warrant, and ought to have been returned were it not for the provision of law preventing the return of money once covered into the Treasury. The outcome of the whole proceeding was the retention of the system in force. The only change made was to advance the 10 per cent. on goods in the gray to 10 per cent. in the finished state. The goods in the gray represent 92 per cent. of the value in the finished state. The advance amounted, therefore, to something under 1 per cent. over the old rate, and under the duty of 40 per cent., as the tariff stood then, netted the Government a trifle over one-third of 1 per cent.

The Board of General Appraisers was created to guard against the abuses springing out of the old system of reappraisements by merchant appraisers, not the least of which was giving the business details of firms away to their competitors. The board also found that the stitch basis was the only true and safe basis upon which to proceed.

The act of 1890, known as the "Administrative Law," changed the rate covering profit to 8 per cent. The board added to this the charge of 5 per cent. to cover manufacturing expenses. The importers contended that the manufacturing expenses were already covered in the cost of production, and that there was no warrant in the law for adding more than 8 per cent. to the full cost rendered by importers under the provisions of the law.

Importers Acquiesced.

The importers finally acquiesced in the additional rate, finding the delay in the delivery of their goods occasioned by reappraisement a more serious loss than the payment, amounting in all to 8½ per cent. additional to the 10 per cent. previously collected. This 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. basis was so firmly established that under the old tariff the Board of General Appraisers upheld such in invoices where the same houses had sold identical goods in St. Gall to American houses at a higher value than they were invoiced to themselves.

The new provision amending Section 11 of the "Administrative Law" provides for an addition on the manufacturing cost of "not less than 8 per cent. nor more than 50 per cent. upon the total cost as thus ascertained." The new paragraph further provides, "It shall be lawful for appraising officers in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the United States, and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding 6 per centum."

Upon this provision the Appraiser undoubtedly bases his action when he advances goods up to prospective selling prices, or prices at which the goods had been sold by traveling agents in this country. He ignores the stitch basis by appraising goods upon the selling price in the United States. But what is the selling price? Let us see what latitude this gives the Appraiser. It would give him the power of arbitrarily fixing the value of goods and interfering with trade to a previously unknown extent.

Prices obtained for any one article vary greatly, according to the buyer and the quantity bought, the time of purchase, &c. The importers are well satisfied to sell to the large trade direct from St. Gall at cost, plus a commission of, let us say, 10 per cent. Smaller dealers would certainly have to pay considerably more for their goods. This would make a number of dutiable values. The novelty, the seasonable character of goods, adds a great deal to their value. The dutiable value would, however, be based on the higher value, judging from precedents established by the present Appraiser.

The major part of these goods, not sold for import orders, is not sold until long after they have been landed. In many cases undesirable goods are carried over from season to season, and in the end bring considerably less than their invoice price, irrespective of the duty. This again would be a discrimination in favor of goods sold before arrival, and against goods imported for stock. It would encourage the selling of goods on [illegible] [illegible], and, broadly speaking, a result [illegible] [illegible].

Real Value of the Goods.

[illegible]

uniform rates of duties upon an article like cotton embroideries, under a variety of values, as shown to exist, on any other than the stitch basis, and resorted to as the only one reliable and satisfactory to all concerned.

Since the passage of the present act there have been a number of reappraisements upon the same question, all sustaining the stitch basis, but under the new provisions putting 8 per cent. and 5 per cent. on staple goods and 5 per cent. and 20 per cent. on novelties, even in cases where certain St. Gall houses had sold goods to American houses at higher prices in dollars and cents than they were invoiced to their New York house. In regard to novelties it was found that they brought higher prices in this market than the invoiced prices, plus 5 per cent. and 20 per cent., but the addition was nevertheless considered ample by the board. The stitch basis was adhered to, and the proviso that the selling price might be taken into consideration in determining dutiable values was doubtlessly construed by what appears its true meaning as one of the permissible means in the absence of other and safer data than the whimsical one of variable selling price.

The law prescribes that each and every appraising officer ascertain, estimate, and appraise "by all reasonable ways and means in his power." The Appraiser can choose his ways and means, and is entirely free to make the appraisal what he sees fit. But being given full power he is also expected to use his best judgment and act with discretion. Great commercial interests cannot be willfully interfered with without doing injury to the trade of the port and to the Government. The Appraiser can make advances, and choose the ways and means for arriving at his appraisal of value. But here his power ends. The Board of General Appraisers is the final arbiter. It is composed of men who have the experience of years, and are in the habit of exercising great care and judgment. They are guided by the facts. Their examinations are minute and carried on with great circumspection. When it is almost certain from preceding rulings and decisions that the action of the Appraiser will not be sustained by the board on appeal, then it may be permitted to ask what purpose can be served by choosing the harshest construction and applying the most extreme advances a case may permit.

The Appraiser's Statement.

The position of the customs authorities at this port with regard to importations of embroideries and other goods from Switzerland was recently explained by United States Appraiser Wakeman substantially as follows: "We are trying to get at the facts. There is no desire to annoy or harass any honest importers. Certain methods are in vogue in the matter of shipping goods to this country from St. Gall which appear to be defective inasmuch as they do not permit our examiners to get at the actual market values of the goods. The Government is entitled to collect duties on a fair valuation of all imported articles unless such articles are exempted from duty by law. Under the existing system of consigning goods which is practiced by a large proportion of the manufacturers and shippers in St. Gall, the customs officers at this port find it difficult to determine the correct value of the goods. We have been obliged to examine some importers very closely on this point, as authorized to do by the new Tariff law."

The Treasury Department sent special agents to St. Gall some months ago to investigate this matter, and one of them reported not long since that there was evidence of "gross undervaluations." James T. Du Bois, the United States Consul General at St. Gall, recently reported to the Treasury Department that about $8,000,000 worth of goods were exported to this country from St. Gall annually, and that about two-thirds of them were sent here on the "consigned plan," which is the plan that the local United States Appraiser at this port objects to.

The question of the proper valuation of this class of merchandise is now under consideration by the United States General Appraisers, before whom the importers are as strenuously contending that their modes of invoicing are correct as the Appraiser is insisting that they are incorrect.

BLANCHE WALSH GETS $10,000.

Her Mother's Will Entirely Disinherits Her Father, T. P. Walsh.

The will of Mrs. Minnie Savoire Walsh, mother of Blanche Walsh, the actress, was filed for probate yesterday in the office of the Surrogate of Kings County. By its provisions Mrs. Walsh left her estate of about $10,000 to her daughter, disinheriting her husband, Thomas P. Walsh of 48 Madison Street, Manhattan, commonly known as "Fatty" Walsh, and who was once Warden of the Tombs.

Mrs. Walsh and her daughter lived at 130 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. They moved there a year ago from Harlem, after Mr. Walsh, sick of up-town life—where the family moved after Miss Walsh's success on the stage had become pronounced—had returned to the old house in Madison Street in order to be among his friends. Mrs. Walsh died May 1.

WOMEN STUDY THE COURTS.

Political Education League Members Visit Magistrate Brann's Court.

In pursuance of a plan determined upon at the recent annual meeting of the League for Political Education, about forty women visited the West Fifty-fourth Street Police Court yesterday morning for the purpose of studying court methods. They were politely received by Magistrate Brann, who assigned them seats in the two front rows. Several of the women were provided with notebooks and pencils, and all of them gave earnest attention to the court proceedings. The cases unfolded were absolutely lacking in edifying or interesting features, and after remaining long enough to become thoroughly impressed with the fact that the courtroom atmosphere was "too close to be healthful" they departed. Most of the women went up stairs into the civil court room and listened to one or two cases.

One of the court officers in Magistrate Brann's court remarked after the departure of the delegation yesterday that, while the women appeared to take an intelligent interest in the proceedings, some of them made audible comments while taking notes, thereby disconcerting the prisoners and encroaching somewhat on the dignity of the court.

HEBREW CHARITIES BUILDING.

New Structure to be Erected by Solomon Loeb.

Solomon Loeb of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. has engaged the architects De Lemos & Cordes to erect for him a large building at the southeast corner of Twenty-first Street and Second Avenue, to be known as "The Hebrew Charities Building." When completed it will be donated by Mr. Loeb to charities.

It was said at the office of De Lemos & Cordes that the building will cost about $150,000. The land, it is said, was purchased for something over $90,000. The plot is 90 by 65 feet 6 inches. The structure will be four stories in height in severe Tuscan Renaissance style, the lower facing of Indiana limestone, and the upper portion in light colored brick and terra cotta, and with blue stone copings. Work will be begun at once.

Blind Institute Exhibition.

The annual public exercises and exhibition of the pupils of the New York Institute for the Blind, at Ninth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was given there last night. About 700 of the pupils participated in the programme and 500 or more visitors were entertained. The musical part of the entertainment consisted of Bach recitations by Robert J. Harvey, Anna Duffy, William A. [illegible], Mary C. [illegible], and Charles [illegible], and organ voluntaries by Fred [illegible] and William B. [illegible].

O'Neill's,

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

A Barking Dog

Never bites, and all the fizz of advertising is not catching. Great columns of loud talk is the worst form of business, and the newspapers are sharp enough to boom it along. Our way is to use this column as an index to tell where points of interests are. As it is, many good things come and go without a word in the papers, but as far as possible we post you in advance. The response to our announcements proves that they are read.

Suits for Women.

A few days ago we told of women's Suits at $9.98, $14.75 and $15.98. They went in a jiffy. To-day we tell of more of the same kind, and there's no reason why they shouldn't go out just as quickly. Here they are:

Women's Cheviot Serge Suits, with fly front jackets, lined with black taffeta, skirts percaline lined and bound with velveteen; regular $15 suits. $9.98

Women's Cheviot Serge Suits, with fly front jackets and new shaped skirts, full suit lined with black taffeta. You get $20 suits in this lot at $14.75

Women's Tweed Suits, with popular fly front walking coat, new shape skirt, full silk-lined and finished with dust ruffle. These are $25. You can save $9.02 here. Special at $15.98

"Her Majesty's" Corset.

DON'T BLAME YOUR DRESSMAKER if your dress doesn't fit you properly when the fault lies with your corset. Avoid the corsets that lose their shape after a few wearings, and break at the hips before they have begun to feel comfortable to the body. Wear "HER MAJESTY'S" CORSETS and you will experience none of these inconveniences. "HER MAJESTY'S" are guaranteed to retain their shape and to be unbreakable. Ask to see them.

This week we have placed a special demonstrator of "HER MAJESTY'S" CORSET in our Corset Department on the second floor. She will take measures and give special fittings to all who desire them.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

PROVISIONS HIGHER IN CHICAGO

Pork and Ribs Advance 22½ Cents and Lard 10 Cents, While Wheat Shows Losses.

CHICAGO, May 12.—In spite of heavy selling to secure profits, provisions to-day scored another good advance on 'Change. Pork closed 22½ cents over yesterday, while lard gained 10 cents and ribs 22½ cents per hundred pounds. Closing prices were a shade under the best.

Wheat was erratic, as usual, but at the expense of the price. July closed at a decline of 2¼ cents, after covering a range of 5¼ cents. May was practically nominal, selling down to $1.60 and closing at $1.65, a net loss of 14 cents. September lost 1⅝ cents. Corn and oats suffered from realizing, losing good early advances and closing a quarter cent net lower.

A heavy trade was done in provisions, and a further respectable addition was made to their value. Trading was chiefly for July delivery, with considerable transactions, however, in September. The only sellers were people who had bought when prices were lower, and although they had a great deal to dispose of, and in the doing of it an early bulge was wiped out, the buying was so persistent that prices were again advanced. Liverpool reported a rise of 2s. 3d. in price of lard, a most extraordinary advance for one day. The local run of hogs was 28,000, and prices at the yards advanced 15 to 25 cents for the day.

Closing quotations were a trifle under the best, but showed the following advances in July futures:

Pork, 22½ cents; lard, 10 cents; ribs, 22½ cents. July pork opened at $12.05 to $12.10, sold between $11.90 and $12.20, closing at $12.10. Lard opened at $6.62½ to $6.70, ranged between $6.52 and $6.72, closing at $6.65; ribs opened at $6.15 to $6.25, sold between $6.10 and $6.30, closing at $6.27½.

LITTLE TRADING IN WHEAT.

The July Option Closes Here at a Loss of 3 Cents.

There was more joking than business in and around the wheat pit at the Produce Exchange yesterday. Absence of export dealings and prohibitive rates for margins had driven out of the market the small speculative element, and the big fish bit cautiously at both bull and bear bait.

At the opening, however, a fillip was given to trading by strong English cables, and July contract wheat's first price was $1.21, an advance of 1c. It went to $1.22, and then the market sagged and the quotation touched $1.16, a loss of 6c. from Wednesday's closing. There was a languid recovery to $1.17⅛, the closing price, a net decline of 3c.

May wheat closed Wednesday and opened at $1.77, the high point of the day, and it receded to $1.58, a loss of 19c, but recovered 5c, closing at $1.63, a net loss of 18c. September wheat closed at 96¼c, a net loss of 1¼c, and December at 90⅝c, a decline of ⅝c.

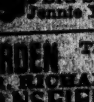
Corn was steady, the closing prices, May 41c and July 41⅞c, showing no change. May oats closed at 35¼c, a loss of ½c. Cash wheat was in sympathy with the futures. No. 1 Northern was $1.65 and No. 2 red $1.64½. Flour, Minnesota patent, was a shade off at $7.25. Corn dependents, lard and pork, were strong at $6.85 and $11.75, respectively.

In an interview, President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, said of Western wheat:

"There is very little wheat in the West. The high prices that have prevailed since last year have brought it all out. I do not think prices will go any higher. The next crop will no doubt sell at figures which, compared with those of past years, may be called high, but much lower than those ruling at present. Wheat will bring a much higher average price for the next five years than it has brought in the last five years, because the wheat areas are not increasing as fast as the consumption is increasing; in other words, the world is growing up to the production. What precludes a continuous advance in the price of wheat is the fact that when it reaches a certain point the attention of all those interested in cheap foods is given to finding a substitute for it. Corn is coming rapidly to the front as the principal competitor of wheat, owing to the various products of the former which may be economically combined with the latter. Also cheap steam and cold storage are effective agents in substituting for wheat, mutton, and other foods, which may, on account of extraordinary facilities and low prices of transportation, be brought from remote points to the various markets of the world. As to the Northwest, the conditions are good. The farmers are well off and contented."

AMUSEMENTS.

BIJOU B'WAY & 30TH ST. EVGS. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Great Cast—Big Success.
The Tarrytown Widow.



SAM. T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
Jennie Yeamans & Dazzling Parisiennes.

GARDEN THEATRE. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD | Third Crowded Week. THE FIRST VIOLIN

GRAND OPERA HOUSE | 23d St. & 8th Av. Mat. Sat. E. H. Sothern, Lord Chumley.
Next Week—Willie Collier, The Man from Mexico.

Casino! | Last 2 Nights! Last Matinee To-morrow! | Lady Slavey!

BASEBALL. Polo G'nds To-day, 4 P. M. Washington vs. New York. Adm. 50c.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 23rd.
LAMBS' STAR GAMBOL
125 — ARTISTS — 125
SALE OF SEATS TO-DAY, FRIDAY, AT METROPOLITAN BOX OFFICE.
Prices $5, $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2, $1.50 & $1. BOXES $40 AND $25.
NOTICE.—BOXES AND SEATS SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE GARRICK THEATRE ARE DELIVERABLE TO PURCHASERS AT METROPOLITAN BOX OFFICE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. ALL SEATS MUST BE CALLED FOR BEFORE SATURDAY EVENING.

ELECTRICAL SHOW.
2 to 11 P. M. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.
SPECIAL TO-NIGHT—Banda Rossa, 45 pieces, will play, assisted by other eminent artists—and the audience will see exactly how the music is caught and recorded for reproduction on the Gram-o-phone.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

CARNEGIE HALL.
LAST APPEARANCE IN NEW YORK. | Sunday evening, May 15, JOSEF HOFMANN and Grand Orchestra.
Res. seats, 50c. to $1.50, at Schuberth's & box office.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c., Noon to 11 P. M.
BIOGRAPH, BESSIE BONEHILL, CHAS. DICKSON, FRANK LOSEE, RUDINOFF, FALKE & SEMON, SCHRODE BROS., GUYER AND DALY, LOUISE TRUAX, CASINO COMEDY 4, AND OTHERS. ROSE COGHLAN COMING.

Daly's | Evgs. 8:15. Matinée Sat. & Wed., 2. THE CIRCUS GIRL. Merriest Musical Comedy; 183d time. Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Jos. Herbert, Herbert Gresham, Irene Perry, Mabelle Gillman. "A Trump Card."—Herald. Evg. of unalloyed enjoyment.—Trib.

LYCEUM | 4TH AV. & 23D ST. EVGS. 8:30. Daniel Frohman..........Manager. Matinée Thursday & Saturday, 2:15.
50 Perf. May 24. Souvenirs. | KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY in Clyde Fitch's new play THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 17TH.
Bronson Howard's "SHENANDOAH."
PRICES 25, 50, 75. No Higher.
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.

EDEN Musee | WORLD IN WAX. HUNGARIAN BAND CONCERTS. Actual Moving Pictures, WAR Taken Havana Harbor WAR Edison's Special Artist. New To-day—COMMODORE DEWEY.

AMERICAN | 42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3,147-38. EVES., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. | 150 People. | FAUST, Presented in English.
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c., 75c. Mat. Sat., 25c., 50c. Next week—FRA DIAVOLO.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 15. | SOUSA 60—AND HIS BAND—60. Grand Concert; New Selections.

KNICKERBOCKER. SOUSA'S NEW OPERA, | EV'GS. 8:15. SAT. MAT., 2:15. BRIDE-ELECT.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS | Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinée Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St.
WM. H. CRANE, | His Honor | THE MAYOR.
EVGS. AT 8:30. MATS. WED. AND SAT. AT 2:15.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St.
MRS. FISKE Eves. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
in "LOVE FINDS A WAY" and "A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA."

KOSTER & BIAL'S MAT. SAT. ADM. 50c.
ADELE RITCHIE IN "AU BAIN."
Clara Thropp, Josie De Witt, and others.

MANHATTAN, B'WAY & 33D ST. Eve. 8:30. Matinée To-morrow.
WAY DOWN EAST.

B'WAY THEATRE. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2.
Last Week Russell—Fox—De Angelis.
TO-NIGHT, FAREWELL SOUVENIRS.
May 16—Seabrooke, "Isle of Champagne."

COLUMBUS | Columbus Theatre Stock Co. PINK DOMINOS. | Prices Always 25c., 50c.
Next week—DIPLOMACY. Great cast.

Herald Sqr. Thea. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées, 2:15.
HERALD SQUARE CO. in "PINK DOMINOS"
Com. May 16—Pop. Prices; seats now on sale.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE | Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2. B'way Theatre Opera Co. —THE HIGHWAYMAN.—
Nxt. W'k—Nat. C. Goodwin, An American Citizen.

OLYMPIA. ADGIE & 20 Others. | MAT. SAT.
Next Mon. Night—"WAR BUBBLES."

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
5th Day, Saturday, May 14th.
National Stallion Race of $20,000, The Withers of $5,000, The New York Steeplechase Handicap and three other races.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, FIFTY CENTS.